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सं० 40]

नई दिल्ली, शनिवार, अक्टूबर 5, 1974 (अश्विन 13, 1896)

No. 40]

NEW DELHI, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1974 (ASVINA 13, 1896)

इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके
(Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation)

भाग III—खण्ड 2

PART III—SECTION 2

पेटेंट कार्यालय द्वारा जारी की गई पेटेंटों और डिजाइनों से सम्बन्धित अधिसूचनाएं और नोटिस
Notifications and Notices issued by the Patent Office relating to Patents and Designs

THE PATENT OFFICE PATENTS & DESIGNS

Calcutta, the 5th October 1974

CORRIGENDA

In the Gazette of India, Part III—Section 2 dated the 15th June, 1974 on page 385 column 1, under the heading "Cessation of Patents",

Delete No. 94378.

(2)

In the Gazette of India, Part III—Section 2 dated the 27th October, 1973 on Page 566 column 2, under the heading "cessation of Patents."

Delete No. 110685.

APPLICATION FOR PATENTS FILED AT THE HEAD OFFICE.

The dates shown in crescent brackets are the dates claimed under Section 135 of the Act.

29th August 1974

1945/Cal/74. Karl Fischer Apparate- u. Rohrleitungsbau. A reactor for polymerization or polycondensation processes.

1946/Cal/74. Bayer Aktiengesellschaft formerly known Farbenfabriken Bayer Aktiengesellschaft. Process for the manufacture of new polyazo dyestuffs, [Divisional date April 26, 1972].

1947/Cal/74. A. Kumar and V. Kumar. Improved deep cut formations and method of constructing same.

1948/Cal/74. N. V. Philips' Gloeilampenfabrieken. Refrigerator

30th August 1974.

1949/Cal/74. Stamicarbon B. V. Process for chlorinating ethylene polymers.

1950/Cal/74. Crinospital S.p.A. Improvements in surgical needles.

1951/Cal/74. Crinospital S.p.A. Improvements in safety plugs for containers.

1952/Cal/74. Aspro - Nicholas Limited. Process for the preparation of n-substituted 1-aminoindane derivatives. (August 2, 1963). [Divisional date August 1, 1964].

1953/Cal/74. Shyam Sundar Ghose. Process for manufacture of urburnt silica bricks.

1954/Cal/74. Shyam Sundar Ghose. Process for manufacture of special silica bricks.

1955/Cal/74. Hoechst Aktiengesellschaft Water-insoluble disazomethine dyestuffs, process for their preparation and their use.

1956/Cal/74. O & K Orenstein & Koppel Aktiengesellschaft. Double jib crane.

31st August 1974

1957/Cal/74. Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. Two mechanical adapter devices to

improve the efficiency of lake's water sampler.

1958/Cal/74. Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. Improvements in or relating to the immersion deposition of nickel on mild steel for subsequent deposition with copper.

1959/Cal/74. Standard Pressed Steel Co. Positive lock self-retained fastener. (October 3, 1973).

1960/Cal/74. Kentredder Limited. A method of treading tyres. (September 7, 1973).

1961/Cal/74. K. Rajagopalan (A. K. R. Gopalan), and Mrs. Leela Rajagopalan. Improvements in or relating to heat-exchangers.

1962/Cal/74. Harbans Lal Malhotra & Sons Private Limited. Safety razor with double edged blade.

1963/Cal/74. S. Sharma. A device for measuring the quantity of gas in a gas cylinder.

2nd September 1974

1964/Cal/74. Westinghouse Electric Corporation. Molded magnetic cores utilizing cut steel particles.

1965/Cal/74. Unilever Limited. Process. (September 5, 1973).

1966/Cal/74. B & J Manufacture Company. Tire buffing machine blades.

1967/Cal/74. Stauffer Chemical Company. Sulfide herbicide antidote compositions and methods of use.

1968/Cal/74. Hoechst Aktiengesellschaft. Water-soluble monoazo-compounds process for their preparation and their utilization as dyestuffs.

1969/Cal/74. M. A. Siddiqui and R. C. Prasad. An improved process for manufacture of material used for binding surfaces together or for uniting particles in one mass.

1970/Cal/74. M. A. Siddiqui and R. C. Prasad. An improved process for manufacturing fuel out of coke-breeze for domestic and industrial use.

3rd September 1974

1971/Cal/74. Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. A process for the synthesis of substituted nitro benzanilides.

1972/Cal/74. The Standard Oil Company. Chromium-containing catalysts useful for oxidation reactions.

1973/Cal/74. Rhone-Progil S. A. Fluidisable catalytic charge.

1974/Cal/74. V. R. Bhide. A double walled vessel and a vacuum flask having said vessel.

1975/Cal/74. Industrie-Chemie-Thoma GmbH & Co., KG. Process for conversion of sodium sulfite.

1976/Cal/74. Kamyr, Inc. Process of continuously feeding coal to a pressurized coal gasifier and apparatus therefor.

1977/Cal/74. Sherritt Gordon Mines Limited, and Cominco Ltd. Production of copper and sulphur from copperiron sulphides. (September 28, 1973).

1978/Cal/74. Uddeholms Aktiebolag. Metallurgical method.

1979/Cal/74. Samir Kumar Banerjee. A safety device for automatic disconnection of electric supply to underground electrical installations in the event of ventilation deficiency in under-

4th September 1974

1980/Cal/74. S. K. Garg. An improved photographic camera.

1981/Cal/74. Rohm and Haas Company 3-pyridyl-methyl aryl ureas. (September 4, 1973).

1982/Cal/74. Shell Internationale Research Maatschappij B. V. Process for the preparation of granules from an aqueous soot slurry. (September 6, 1973).

1983/Cal/74. Dr. Karl Thomae Gesellschaft Mit Beschränkter Haftung. A process for the preparation of dihalogeno-amino-benzylamines. [Divisional date November 14, 1962].

1984/Cal/74. Dr. Karl Thomae Gesellschaft Mit Beschränkter Haftung. A process for the preparation of dihalogeno-amino-benzylamines. [Divisional date November 14, 1962].

1985/Cal/74. Elkem-Spigerverket A/S. Method for repairing ingot moulds etc.

1986/Cal/74. Thorn Electrical Industries Limited. Improvements in electric incandescent lamps. (November 28, 1973). [Addition to No. 1275/Cal/73].

1987/Cal/74. Minchom Magnetic Systems Limited. Method of and apparatus for detecting flaws in magnetisable objects.

1988/Cal/74. Wiggins Teape Limited. Coated paper. (September 13, 1973).

1989/Cal/74. Bhc Brown Boveri & Company Limited. Improvements in thormionic cathodes. (July 8, 1974).

1990/Cal/74. The Director, All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Ansari Nagar, New Delhi-110016, India. A nasal filter.

1991/Cal/74. Dana Corporation. Low friction lever assembly.

1992/Cal/74. Hoechst Aktiengesellschaft. Process for preparing 3, 6-dichloro-9-phenyl-xanthene-9-ols and 3, 6-dichloro-9-phenyl-xanthylum chlorides.

APPLICATION FOR PATENTS FILED AT THE PATENT OFFICE (BOMBAY BRANCH)

21st August 1974.

298/Bom/74. L. Sandberg. Improved reciprocating pump.

24th August 1974.

299/Bom/74. V. G. Gokhale. Improvements in or relating to the paving of roads, pathways, pavements and like structures.

26th August 1974.

300/Bom/74. G. S. Tasgaonkar. Ice cooled petrol vapour condenser.

- 301/Bom/74 G. S. Tasgaonkar. Water cooled petrol vapour condenser.
- 302/Bom/74. G. S. Tasgaonkar. Petrol tank insulating cover.
- 303/Bom/74. G. S. Tasgaonkar. Petrol collector for two stroke air cooled engine.
- 304/Bom/74. Hakotronics Pvt. Ltd. Improvements in power factor corrector.
- 305/Bom/74. Hindustan Lever Limited. Detoxification of nutrient plant materials.
- 306/Bom/74. I. N. Ramchandra. Linearly sliding variable gang tuning condenser.
- 307/Bom/74. Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd. An improvement in or relating to the sedimentation test for the production and testing of suspension e.g. procaine penicillin in oil with aluminium monostearate (abbrev. pham, previously pam).

ALTERATION OF DATE

136155. (557/Cal/73). Ante-dated to April 28, 1971.
136157. (1697/Cal/72). Ante-dated to November 16, 1970.
136161. (1473/Cal/74). Ante-dated to January 4, 1973.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATION ACCEPTED

Notice is hereby given that any person interested in opposing the grant of patents on any of the applications concerned, may, at any time within four months of the date of this issue or within such further period not exceeding one month applied for on form 14 prescribed under the Patents Rules, 1972 before the expiry of the said period of four months, give notice to the Controller of Patents at the appropriate office as indicated in respect of each such application, on the prescribed form 15, of such opposition. The written statement of opposition should be filed along with the said notice or within one month from its date as prescribed in Rule 36 of the Patents Rules, 1972.

A limited number of printed copies of the specifications listed below will be available for sale from the Government of India Book Depot, 8, Kiran Sankar Roy Road, Calcutta, in due course. The price of each specification is Rs. 2 (postage extra if sent out of India). Requisition for the supply of the printed specifications should be accompanied by the number of the specifications as shown in the following list.

Typed or photo copies of the specifications together with photo copies of the drawings, if any, can be supplied by the Patent Office, Calcutta on payment of the prescribed copying charges which may be ascertained on application to that office.

CLASS 55E4. 81049.

PROCESS FOR THE PURIFICATION OF POLYMYXINS.

THE WELLCOME FOUNDATION LIMITED, OF 183-193, EUSTON ROAD, LONDON, N.W. 1, ENGLAND.

Application No. 81049 filed March 2, 1962.

Convention date March 10, 1961 (8957/61) U.K.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

4 Claims—No drawings.

A process for the purification of a polymyxin which comprises treating an aqueous solution of the polymyxin with a permanganate.

CLASS 32F3a & 55E4. 82047.

IMPROVEMENTS IN OR RELATING TO THE PREPARATION OF ESTERS OF FARNESYL ACETIC ACID.

ISITUTO DE ANGELI, S.P.A., OF VIA SERIO 15, MALAN, ITALY.

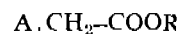
Application No. 82047 filed May 2, 1962.

Convention date May 24, 1961 (18812/61) U.K.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

26 Claims—No drawings.

A process for the preparation of esters of the general formula.



(in which A represents the farnesyl group

$(CH_3)_2.C : CH.CH_2.CH_2.C(CH_3) : CH.CH_2.CH_2.C(CH_3) : CH.CH_2$ —and R represents an organic group) in which farnesyl acetic acid or a functional derivative thereof is reacted with an alcohol of formula ROH or a functional derivative thereof whereby the desired ester is formed.

CLASS 32F1+F3d 82598.

PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION OF 17 α , 21-SUBSTITUTED METHYLENEDIOXY STEROIDS

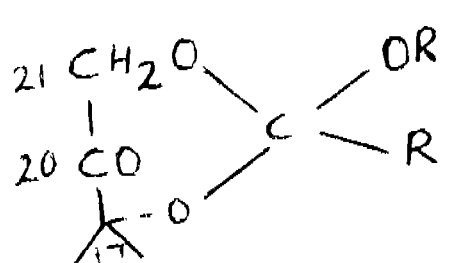
WARNER-LAMBERT PHARMACEUTICAL COMPANY, A1 201 TABOR ROAD, MORRIS PLAINS, STATE OF NEW JERSEY, U.S.A.

Application No. 82598 filed June 5, 1962.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

5 Claims

The process of preparing a 17 α , 21-(1'-alkoxy)-1'-substituted methylenedioxy steroid of the pregnane series having at the 17, 20 and 21 positions the structure shown in Figure.



where R¹ is a lower alkyl radical containing from 1 to 3 carbon atoms and R is a member selected from the group consisting of aliphatic hydrocarbon radicals containing from 1 to 9 carbon atoms, cycloaliphatic hydrocarbon radicals containing from 4 to 6 carbon atoms, arylaliphatic hydrocarbon radicals containing from 7 to 8 carbon atoms, aryl radicals, β -carboxyethyl group, β -carbomethoxyethyl group, and β -carbethoxy-ethyl group, that comprises reacting a 17 α , 21-dihydroxy-20-ketosteroid with an orthoester of the formula $R-C(OR^1)_3$ where R and R¹ are as defined above, in the presence of an acid catalyst and in the solution of an organic solvent.

CLASS 32F1+F2b. 86705.

PROCESS FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF BENZODIAZEPINE DERIVATIVES.

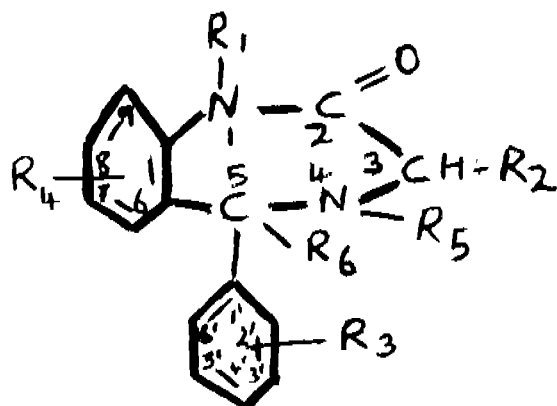
F. HOFFMANN-LA ROCHE & CO. AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT, 124-184, GRENZACHERSTRASSE, BASLE, SWITZERLAND.

Application No. 86705 filed March 2, 1963.

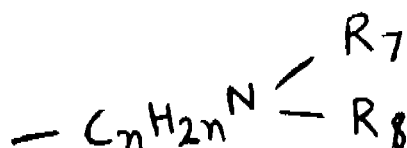
Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

13 Claims.

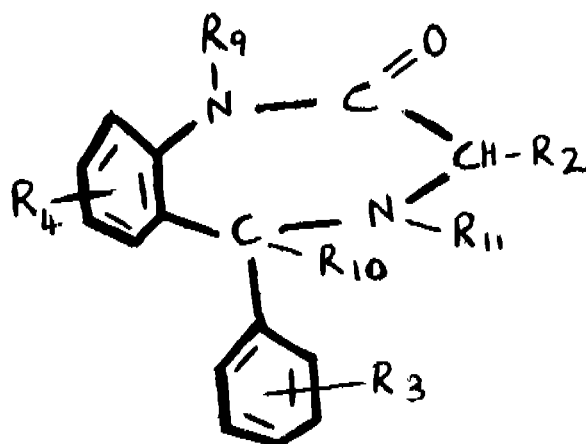
A process for the manufacture of benzodiazepine derivatives of the general formula.



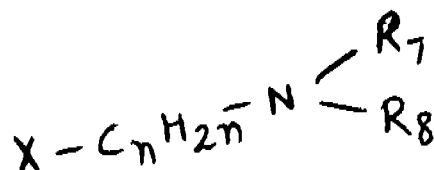
wherein R_1 represents hydrogen, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, or the group shown in Fig.



R_2 represents hydrogen or alkyl R_3 represents hydrogen, halogen, trifluoromethyl or nitro, R_4 represents hydrogen, halogen, trifluoro-methyl, nitro or alkylthio, R_5 represents hydrogen, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl or the group shown in Fig. 1 of the drawings at least one of R_1 and R_3 being the group shown in the said Fig. 1, R_6 represents hydrogen or, together with R_5 , and additional C-N-bond, R_7 and R_8 represent individually alkyl or, taken together with the nitrogen atom, a mono-heterocyclic ring containing at the most one further oxygen or nitrogen hetero atom and n is a whole integer from 2 to 7, and salts thereof, which process comprises reacting a compound of the general formula.



wherein R_0 and R_{11} , represents hydrogen, alkyl, alkenyl, or alkynyl, R_{10} represents hydrogen or, taken together with R_{11} an additional C-N bond, in which case the nitrogen atom in the 4-position may carry an oxygen atom, at least one of R_0 and R_{11} being hydrogen, and R_2 , R_3 and R_4 have the meaning indicated above, with a halide of the general formula.



wherein X represents chlorine, bromine or iodine and n , R_7 and R_8 have the meaning indicated above, if necessary, splitting off the oxygen atom in the 4-position in a manner known per se, and, if desired, transforming the product obtained into a salt by means of an acid.

CLASS 32F1+F2b+G.

90506.

PROCESS FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF PYRIDINE DERIVATIVES.

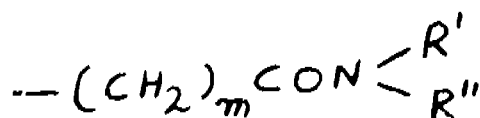
F. HOFFMANN-LA ROCHE & CO. AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT, 124-184 GRENZACHERSTRASSE, BASLE, SWITZERLAND.

Application No. 90506 filed October 29, 1963.

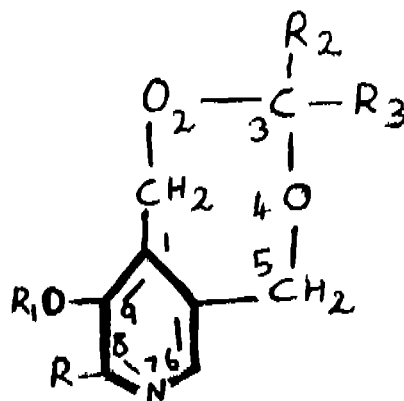
Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

10 Claims.

A process for the manufacture of compounds of the formula.



wherein R is a lower alkyl group containing upto 5 carbon atoms, and of acid addition salts thereof, which process comprises subjecting a compound of the formula.



wherein R_1 has the same meaning as above, R_1 is hydrogen or lower alkanoyl containing upto 5 carbon atoms, R_2 and R_3 are, individually, hydrogen, lower alkyl, lower alkenyl each containing upto 5 carbon atoms, aryl or, taken together, lower alkylene containing upto 5 carbon atoms; or an acid addition salt thereof to acid hydrolysis, and, if desired, converting the resulting product into an acid addition salt by reaction with an acid.

CLASS 32D.

93239.

PROCESS FOR OBTAINING MAGNESIUM GLUTAMATE HYDROBROMIDE OR THE MONOHYDRATE THEREOF.

LABORATORIOS FERRER, S.L., FORMERLY KNOWN AS LABORATORIOS M. Y. F. FERRER & CIA. LTDA., OF AVENIDA DE ICARIA, 106, BARCELONA, SPAIN.

Application No. 93239 filed April 10, 1964.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

5 Claims—No drawings.

A process for obtaining magnesium glutamate hydrobromide or the monohydrate thereof, wherein glutamic acid hydrobromide is neutralized with a magnesium salt.

CLASS 32F2a.

100112.

IMPROVED PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION OF ISONICOTINIC ACID HYDRAZIDE FROM ISONICOTINAMIDE OBTAINED FROM 4-CYANO PYRIDINE.

M/S. KARAMCHAND PREMCHAND PRIVATE LIMITED, OF POST BOX 28, AHMEDABAD, GUJARAT STATE, INDIA.

Application No. 100112 filed June 17, 1965.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Bombay Branch.

7 Claims—No drawings.

An improved method for the preparation of isonicotinic acid hydrazide which comprises reacting isonicotinamide obtained by treating a 10-30% aqueous solution of 4-cyanopyridine with an activated basic ion-exchange resin at 60-100°C over 5 to 10 hours—with hydrazine hydrate in an organic solvent.

CLASS 32F2b.

100954.

PROCESS FOR PRODUCING NEW N-SUBSTITUTED LACTAMS.

UCB, SOCIETE ANONYME, OF 4, CHAUSSEE DE CHARLEROI, SAINT-GILLES-LEZ-BRUXELLES, BELGIUM.

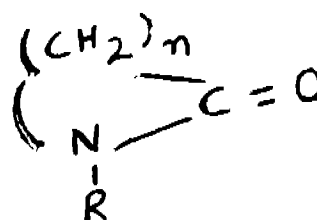
Application No. 100954 filed August 4, 1965.

Convention date August 6, 1964 (32037/64) U.K.

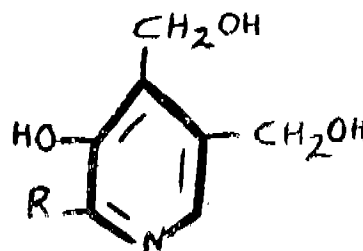
Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

4 Claims.

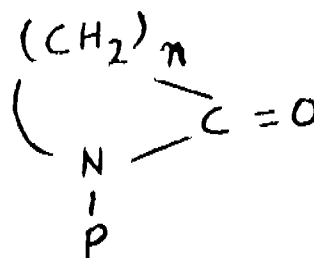
A process for producing a N-substituted lactam of the formula shown in Fig.



wherein n is an integer from 3 to 5, and R is a radical shown in Fig.



in which m is an integer from 0 to 2 and R' and R'' taken separately each represents a member selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aryl and cycloalkyl and taken together represent with the adjacent nitrogen atom a heterocyclic group, which comprises reacting a lactam of the formula shown in Fig.



with a compound of the formula $QN(R')R''$ wherein P is an alkali metal when Q represents the radical $Cl(CH_2)_mCO-$, or P is the radical $-(CH_2)_mCOOAlk$ when Q represents a hydrogen atom, m , n , R' and R'' having the meanings given above and alk being an alkyl radical.

CLASS 32F1 & 55E2+E4.

104669.

A PROCESS FOR THE PRODUCTION OF 3-SUBSTITUTED -5-(2-HALOETHYL) -2-OXAZOLIDINONES.

A. H. ROBINS COMPANY, INCORPORATED, AT 1407 CUMMINGS DRIVE, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA, U.S.A.

Application No. 104669 filed April 2, 1966.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

16 Claims—No drawings.

A process for the production of a 3-substituted-5-(2-haloethyl)-2-oxazolidinone which comprises the steps of (1) reacting (a) a 1-substituted-3-pyrrolidinol with (b) a carbonyl dihalide and (2) subjecting the product of the reaction to reaction with (c) a tertiary amine.

CLASS 32F1+F2b.

105213.

PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION OF ANTI-BACTERIAL AGENT.

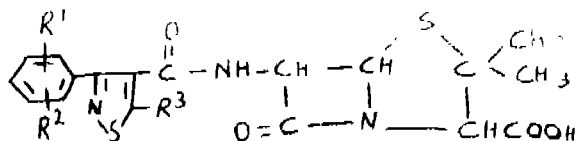
BRISTOL-BANYU RESEARCH INSTITUTE, LTD.,
AT 170 2-CHOMF, SHIMOMEGURO, MEGURO-KU, TOKYO, JAPAN.

Application No. 105213 filed May 11, 1966.

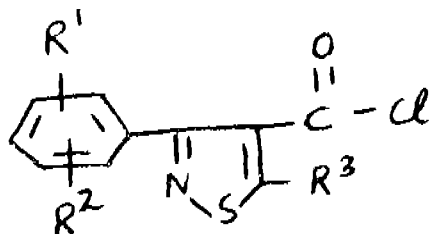
Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

3 Claims.

A process for the preparation of compounds of the formula shown in Fig.



wherein R^1 represents hydrogen, chloro, trifluoromethyl, fluoro, methylsulfonyl, nitro, (lower) alkyl or (lower) alkoxy, and R^2 represents (lower)alkyl; and nontoxic, pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof; which process comprises reacting 6-aminopenicillanic acid or a salt thereof, at a temperature of from about -50°C . to $+50^\circ\text{C}$., with at least one equivalent of an acid chloride, or a functional equivalent thereof, having the formula shown in Fig.



wherein R^1 , R^2 and R^3 are as described above.

CLASS 32D & 39C+E.

105289.

IMPROVED PROCESS FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF FERRIC AMMONIUM CITRATE.

BRITISH MEDICINE & PHARMACEUTICAL
COMPANY, 44-45, EZRA STREET, CALCUTTA-1,
WEST BENGAL, INDIA AND SUDHIR CHANDRA
CHAKRAVORTY, 22 BIREN ROY ROAD,
CALCUTTA-8, WEST BENGAL, INDIA.

Application No. 105289 filed May 17, 1966.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

3 Claims—No drawings.

An improved process for the manufacture of ferric ammonium citrate characterised by reacting citric acid with metallic iron to produce ferrous citrate or ferrous acid citrate and oxidising this compound with one or more oxidising agents and reacting the resultant ferric citrate with ammonia and/or ammonium citrate.

CLASS 55E2.

105484.

PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION OF THERAPEUTIC COMPOSITIONS.

SALVATORE LOUIS SANTORELLI, OF 160-14
TENTH AVENUE, BEECHHURST, NEW YORK
CITY, STATE OF NEW YORK, U.S.A.

Application No. 105484 filed May 28, 1966.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

11 Claims—No drawings.

A process for the preparation of a composition comprising the addition of a glycol consisting of a propylene glycol saturated with salicylic acid and at least 0.1 g. up to about 4.0 g. total of an antiseptic comprising sodium dibromoxymercurifluorescein, sodium ethylmercurithio salicylate, iodine/sodium iodide mixtures, polyvinylpyrrolidone-iodine, and mixtures thereof per 100 cc. of glycol solution

CLASS 55E4.

108134.

PROCESS FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF NOVEL PHARMACEUTICAL COMPOSITIONS.

F. HOFFMANN-LA ROCHE & CO. AKTIENGE-
SELLSCHAFT, 124-184, GRENZACHERSTRASSE,
BASLE, SWITZERLAND.

Application No. 108134 filed November 24, 1966.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

8 Claims—No drawings.

A process for the manufacture of a therapeutic composition, which comprises mixing together (1) a member selected from the group consisting of 7-chloro-2-methylamino-5-phenyl-3H-1, 4-benzodiazepine-4-oxide and acid addition salts thereof and (2) a member selected from the group consisting of 5-(3-dimethylaminopropylidene)-dibenzo[a, d]-[1, 4] cycloheptadiene and acid addition salts thereof and optionally pharmaceutical adjuvant materials such as herein described, wherein the weight of 5-(3-dimethylaminopropylidene)-dibenzo[a, d]-[1, 4]cycloheptadiene, or an equivalent quantity of the acid addition salt, is not less than 0.25 times or not more than 5.0 times the weight of 7-chloro-2-methylamino-5-phenyl-3H-1, 4-benzodiazepine-4-oxide.

CLASS 83B3.

111364.

PROCESS FOR PRESERVING PRODUCTS CONTAINING LACTIC PROTEINS.

NESTLE'S PRODUCTS LIMITED OF PEEK
BUILDING, GEORGE STREET, NASSAU, BAHAMA
ISLANDS.

Application No. 111364 filed July 4, 1967.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

27 Claims—No drawings.

A process for preserving material containing lactic proteins which process comprises diminishing the effect of α casein in at least a portion of the material, and subjecting the resulting material to a heat treatment capable of increasing the storage stability of materials containing lactic proteins.

CLASS 32F1+F2b & 55E2+E4.

111801.

PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION OF NOVEL SYNDNONIMINO DERIVATIVES.

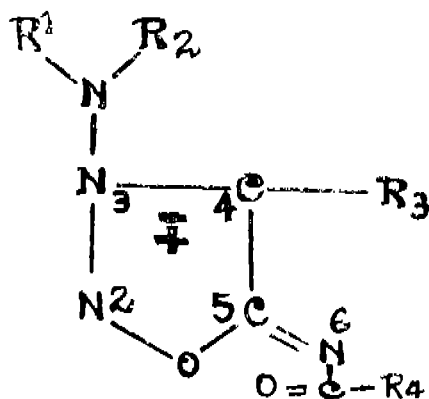
BOEHRINGER INGELHEIM GMBH, OF INGEL-
HEIM AM RHEIN, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF
GERMANY.

Application No. 111801 filed August 2, 1967.

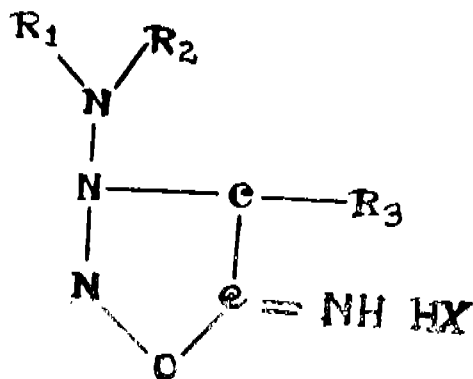
Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

11 Claims.

A process for the preparation of compounds of formula.



wherein R_1 and R_2 , which may be identical or different, represent alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkyl, aryl or aralkyl groups (which may be further substituted by halogen atoms or cyano, trifluoromethyl, alkyl, dialkylamino, dialkylaminoalkyl, hydroxyl, alkoxy, acyloxy, acyl or hydroxyalkyl radicals or an oxidimethylene or methylenedioxy radical) or a heterocyclic ring-system linked via an alkylene chain to the nitrogen atom of the 3-amino-group, or, R_1 and R_2 , together with the adjacent nitrogen atom, represent a heterocyclic ring system which may contain one or more further hetero atoms and may be substituted by at least one halogen atom, hydroxyl group or lower alkyl having 1 to 2 carbon atoms, alkoxy, acyl, acyloxy, hydroxyalkyl, alkoxyalkyl or haloalkyl radical or an aryl or aralkyl group; R_3 represents hydrogen or an alkyl or aralkyl group; and R_4 represents an alkyl or alkoxy radical or an unsubstituted or substituted aryl, aralkyl or heterocyclic radical and acid addition salts thereof which comprises reacting a compound of formula



(wherein R_1 , R_2 and R_3 are as defined above) with an acylating agent serving to introduce the R_4CO group (where R_4 is defined above) at the 6-position, and if desired, converting by a method known per se as herein defined the compound so prepared to form their acid addition salts.

CLASS 32F2c.

114799.

METHOD OF PRODUCING L-LYSINE.

AJINOMOTO CO., INC., OF NO. 7, 1-CHOME, TAKARA-CHO, CHUO-KU, TOKYO, JAPAN.

Application No. 114799 filed March 1, 1968.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

10 Claims.

A method of producing L-lysine which comprises culturing a microorganism of the genus *Brevibacterium* on an aqueous nutrient medium under aerobic conditions while holding the pH of the medium between 5 to 9, until a substantial amount of L-lysine is accumulated in said medium, said microorganism being characterized by methionine- or threonine-sensitivity as herein defined, and said medium including an assimilable carbon source, an assimilable nitrogen source, an organic nutrient, essential inorganic ions, and recovering said L-lysine from said medium.

CLASS 32F1+F2a & 55E1.

116251.

PRODUCTION OF 1-PHENOXY-2-HYDROXY-3-TERTIARY BUTYLAMINOPROPANES.

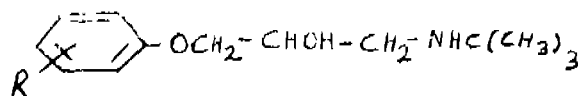
BOEHRINGER INGELHEIM GMBH., OF INGELHEIM AM RHEIN, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY.

Application No. 116251 filed June 5, 1968.

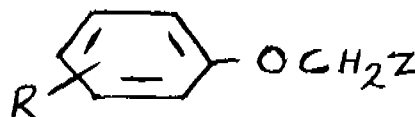
Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

4 Claims.

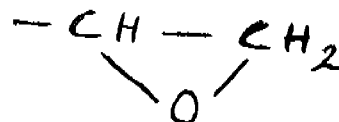
A process for the preparation of compounds of the formula.



or acid addition salts thereof, in which R represents a cyano group or an alkynyloxy group containing 3 to 6 carbon atoms in which a compound of the formula.



in which R is as defined above and Z represents a group of formula.



or $-CHOH-CH_2-Hal$ (in which Hal represents a halogen atom) group is reacted with tertiary-butylamine whereby a compound of the formula I is obtained and, if desired, is converted by usual methods as herein defined into a physiologically acceptable acid addition salt.

CLASS 55E4.

117420.

IMPROVEMENTS IN OR RELATING TO A PROCESS FOR PREPARING ORAL CONTRACEPTIVE COMPOSITION.

SRI AMULYA KUMAR CHAKRABORTY C/O CHAKRABORTY PHARMACY, P.O. SILIGURI, WEST BENGAL, INDIA.

Application No. 117420 filed August 26, 1968.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

2 Claims—No drawings.

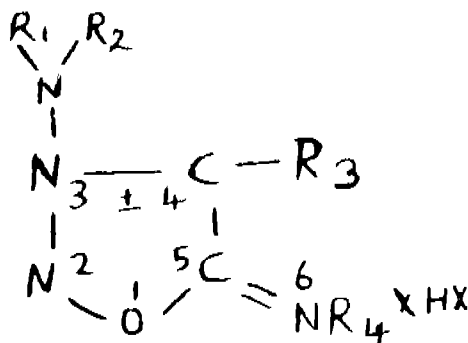
A process of preparing an oral contraceptive composition which comprises grinding and mixing the seeds of *Renuka* (*Piper-Aurantiacum*), *Musabbar* (*Alse*) and *Biborate of soda* (*Sohaga*).

a suitable nitroization agent a compound of general formula

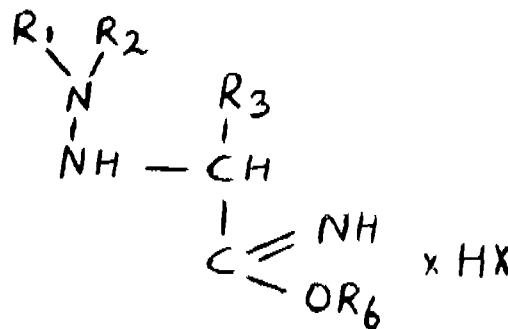
BOEHRINGER INGELHEIM GMBH, OF INGEL-
HEIM/RHEIN, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF
GERMANY.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

Process for the production of novel substituted 3-amino-sydnonimines of general formula


$$\begin{array}{c} R_1 \quad R_2 \\ \diagdown \quad / \\ N \\ | \\ N - CH \\ | \quad | \\ NO. \quad CN \end{array}$$

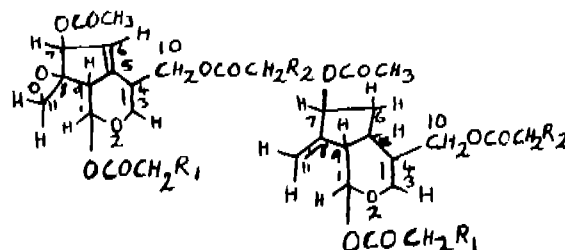
wherein R_1 , R_2 and R_3 have the meanings indicated above, with a cyclization agent to the correspondingly substituted sydnominic, which comprises reacting with



120213.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

Process for obtaining new valepotriates of formulae



wherein R_1 and R_2 signify isopropyl and isobutyl respectively, and also the corresponding 5, 5-dihydro compounds of Formula 1 by extraction of ground roots and rhizomes of species of valeriana with lipophilic solvents in the presence of acid substances at a temperature of less than 30°C , purifying the crude extract by distribution by shaking out between acetic acid and benzene and, if desired, chromatography of the resultant purified extract on aluminium oxide, which has been partly inactivated by treatment with carboxylic acids with 2-7 C atoms in a water-free medium, characterised by the feature that, as starting material, a species of *Valeriana wallichii* D.C. native to the Himalayan forest region west of the Indus is used.

CLASS 32-C.

121179.

A PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION OF ACYL-JOSAMYCIN.

YAMANOUCHI PHARMACEUTICAL CO. LTD.,
OF NO. 5-1, 2-CHOME, NIHONBASHI-HONCHO,
CHUO-KU, TOKYO, JAPAN.

Application No. 121179 filed May 6, 1969.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

8 Claims

Process for the preparation of acyl-josamycin comprising reacting josamycin with an organic carboxylic acid or its reactive derivatives.

CLASS 32F2b.

121506.

PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION OF NEW PENICILLINS.

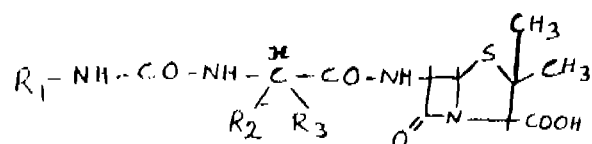
BAYER AKTIENGESSELLSCHAFT, FORMERLY
KNOWN AS FARBENFABRIKEN BAYER AKTIEN-
GESSELLSCHAFT, OF LEVERKUSEN, FEDERAL
REPUBLIC OF GERMANY.

Application No. 121506 filed May 26, 1969.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

2 Claims.

Process for the production of penicillins of the general formula

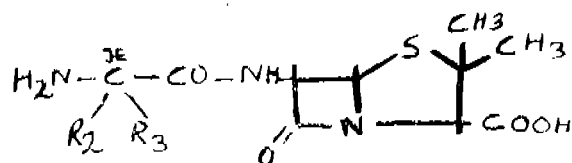


and of their non-toxic salts,

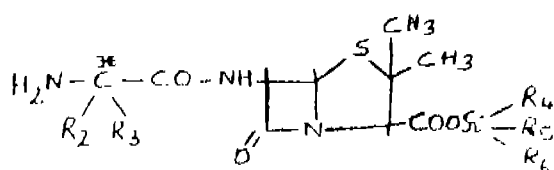
in the above formula I R_1 represents the radical of a carboxylic acid or sulphonic acid (acyl radicals) with up to 62 carbon atoms, R_2 is a hydrogen atom, an alkyl radical which may be substituted or interrupted by hetero atoms, or an optionally substituted cycloaliphatic, araliphatic, aromatic or heterocyclic radical, R_3 has the same meaning as R_2 without, in the individual case, R_2 and R_3 necessarily being identical, and in which R_2 and R_3 may also be linked with three to seven ring members with the formation of a cycloaliphatic or heterocyclic ring, and in which the carbon atom (provided with an asterisk) is present in the racemic form or in one of the two optically active forms,

characterised by reacting either

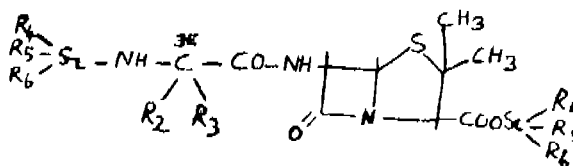
compounds of the general formula



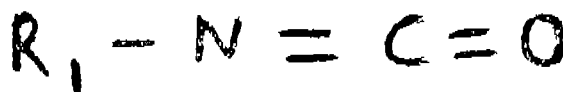
or their salts, or derivatives of the formula



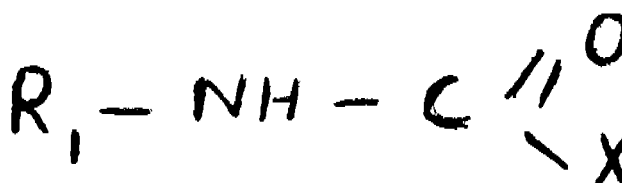
2-267GI/74



in which R_1 , R_2 and C have the same meaning as above, and in which R_4 , R_5 and R_6 represent the same or different alkyl, aralkyl or cycloalkyl radicals which are substituted or interrupted by hetero atoms, or optionally substituted aryl radicals, with acyl-isocyanates of the general formula



or with N-acylcarbamic acid derivatives of the general formula



in which R_1 has the same meaning as above, X is a radical as occurs in compounds splitting off isocyanates, A stands for $-O-$ or $-S-$, and R_7 is an alkyl, aralkyl or cyclo-aliphatic radical which may be substituted or interrupted by hetero atoms, or an optionally substituted aryl, or heterocyclic radical, and, if desired, converting the penicillins into their non-toxic salts by methods known *per se*.

CLASS 32F1+F2b.

122752.

PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION OF 2-PHENYLIMINOPYRROLIDINES.

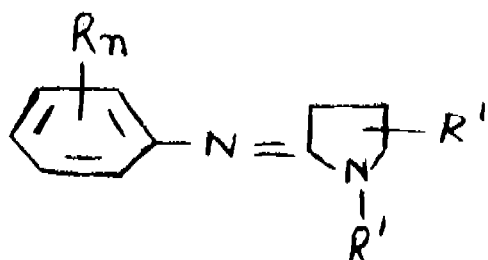
BAYER AKTIENGESSELLSCHAFT, FORMERLY
KNOWN AS FARBENFABRIKEN BAYER AKTIEN-
GESSELLSCHAFT, OF LEVERKUSEN, FEDERAL
REPUBLIC OF GERMANY.

Application No. 122752 filed August 13, 1969.

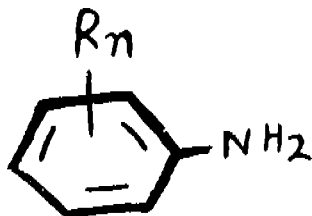
Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

7 Claims.

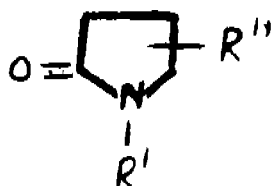
A process for the production of 2-phenyliminopyrrolidines of the formula



wherein R is halogen or alkyl with 1 to 6 carbon atoms
R' is alkyl, alkenyl or cycloalkyl, R'' is hydrogen or alkyl,
and n is 2, 3 or 4 in which an aniline of the formula



in which R and n have the same meaning as above is condensed with a pyrrolidone of the formula



in which R' and R'' have the same meanings as above, in the presence of agents which split off water, and the product is isolated in the form of the halogen hydracid salt or is isolated as a free base and, optionally then reacted with an appropriate inorganic or organic acid to give any desired acid addition salt.

CLASS 32-C.

122885.

IMPROVEMENTS IN OR RELATING TO ENZYME PRODUCTION

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR SOCIAL SERVICES IN HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND, OF WHITEHALL, LONDON S.W. 1, ENGLAND.

Application No. 122885 filed August 23, 1969.

Convention date August 23, 1968 (40343/68) U.K.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

16 Claims—No drawings

A process for the production of L-asparaginase which comprises growing bacteria of the genus *Erwinia* in a culture medium, disrupting in a known manner at least a proportion of the resulting bacteria cells to release L-asparaginase, and isolating the released L-asparaginase.

CLASS 32C & 55E4.

122886.

PROCESS FOR THE SEPARATION OF L-ASPARAGINASE FROM A BACTERIAL CULTURE

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR SOCIAL SERVICES IN HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND, OF WHITEHALL, LONDON, S.W. 1, ENGLAND.

Application No. 122886 filed August 23, 1969.

Convention date August 23, 1968 (40344/68) U.K.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

16 Claims—No drawings.

A process for the separation of L-asparaginase from a bacterial culture containing L-asparaginase which comprises subjecting the bacterial culture or the bacterial cells derived therefrom to the action of alkali to give a bacterial

environment having a pH between about 9.0 and 12.5, whereby a portion of the bacterial cell constituents including L-asparaginase is released in soluble form to give an alkaline solution of L-asparaginase.

CLASS 32F1+F2b.

122972.

PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION OF ESTERS OF α -CARBOXY ARYLMETHYLPHENICILLINS.

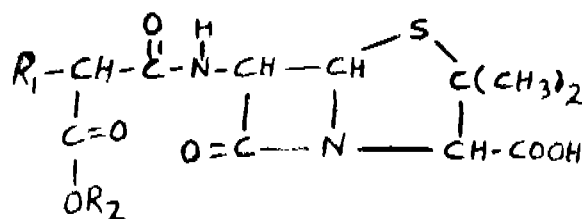
PFIZER INC., FORMERLY KNOWN AS CHAS. PFIZER & CO., INC., OF 235 EAST 42ND STREET, NEW YORK 17, STATE OF NEW YORK, U.S.A.

Application No. 122972 filed August 30, 1969.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

15 Claims.

A process for preparing compounds of the formula



and the pharmaceutically-acceptable salts thereof wherein R_1 is

thienyl

furyl

pyridyl

phenyl or substituted phenyl

wherein the substituent is (lower) alkyl, chloro, bromo, (lower) alkoxy, di (lower alkyl) amino or trifluoromethyl;
 R_2 is

3-[1-(R_N substituted) piperidyl]

$-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{NR}_5\text{R}_6$

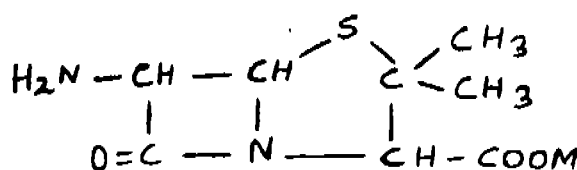
$-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{NR}_5\text{R}_6$

$-\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)-\text{CH}_2-\text{NR}_5\text{R}_6$

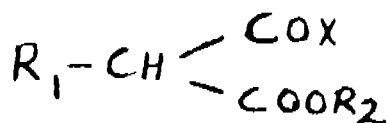
$-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)-\text{NR}_5\text{R}_6$ and

R_3 is hydrogen, lower alkyl or benzyl; R_6 is lower alkyl, lower alkanoyl, benzyl, phenyl and carbo (lower) alkoxy; with the proviso that when R_N is hydrogen, R_6 is carbo (lower) alkoxy and R_5 and R_6 may not simultaneously be lower alkyl, γ -phenylallyl, γ -(substituted phenyl) allyl wherein the substituent is at least one of chloro, bromo, X_4 is nitro or di (lower alkyl) amino; mono-substituted phenyl wherein the substituent is phenyl, carboxyvinyl, carbo (lower) alkoxyvinyl, carbo (lower) alkoxy (lower) alkyl or carboxy (lower) alkyl;

characterized by reacting a compound of the formula



wherein M is hydrogen, sodium, potassium or tri (lower alkyl) amine with an acylating agent of the formula



wherein X is chloro, bromo, or $OCOR_4$ wherein R_4 is benzyl and lower alkyl

in a reaction-inert solvent system at a temperature of from 0° to $50^\circ C.$ and at a pH of from 5 to 8

and, if desired, preparing the pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof, by methods known *per se* as herein defined.

CLASS 32F2+b.

124152.

PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION OF SUBSTITUTED CYCLOHEXANE.

WARNER-LAMBERT PHARMACEUTICAL COMPANY, OF 201 TABOR ROAD, MORRIS PLAINS, NEW JERSEY, U.S.A.

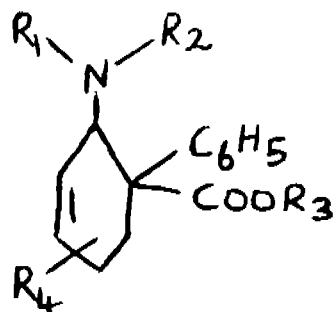
Application No. 124152 filed November 25, 1969.

Convention date May 6, 1969 (23 166/69) U.K.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

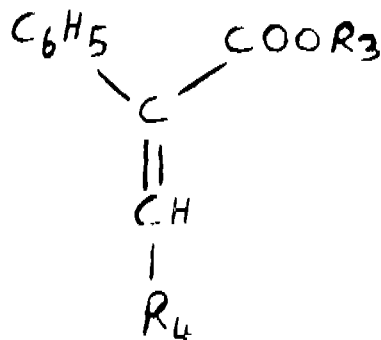
2 Claims.

A process for the preparation of compounds of formula

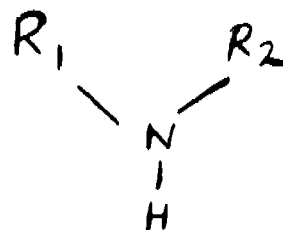


wherein: R_1 and R_4 are the same or different and are hydrogen or lower alkyl of up to 6 carbon atoms; R_2 and R_3 are lower alkyl of up to 6 carbon atoms; or R_1 and R_2 when taken together with the nitrogen atom, form a heterocyclic ring, characterized by

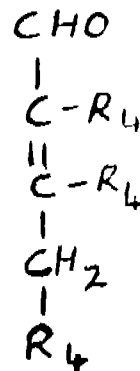
reacting a compound of the formula



wherein R_3 and R_4 are as defined above with a compound formed from the reaction of 0.5 to 2 moles of an amine of the formula



wherein R_1 and R_2 are as defined above and one mole of an aldehyde of the formula III



wherein R_4 is as defined above, and if desired, preparing the pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof by methods known *per se*.

CLASS 32F1.

125121.

PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION OF N-PHTHALIMIDOACETYL-5-CHLORO-2-CYCLOPROPYLMETHYLAMINO BENZHYDROL.

WARNER-LAMBERT COMPANY, FORMERLY KNOWN AS WARNER-LAMBERT PHARMACEUTICAL

CAL COMPANY, AT TABOR ROAD, MORRIS PLAINS NEW JERSEY, U.S.A.

Application No. 125121 filed February 3, 1970.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

5 Claims—No drawings.

A process for the preparation of compounds of formula 2-cyclopropylmethylaminobenzhydrol which comprises reacting 5-chloro-2-cyclopropylmethylaminobenzhydrol with phthalimidoacetyl chloride in the presence of an aqueous alkali at a temperature within the range of from about $10^\circ C.$ to $30^\circ C.$, said reaction being carried out in an inert organic liquid which is a solvent for said 5-chloro-2-cyclopropylmethylaminobenzhydrol and said phthalimidoacetyl chloride.

CLASS 32F2a & 55E4.

125844.

PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION OF ALPHA-AMINO-METHYL-3(HYDROXY OR HYDROXY-METHYL)-4-HYDROXYBENZYL ALCOHOLS.

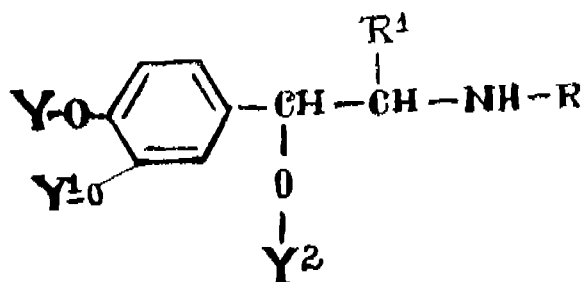
STERLING DRUG INC., OF 90 PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK, U.S.A.

Application No. 125844 filed March 21, 1970.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

12 Claims.

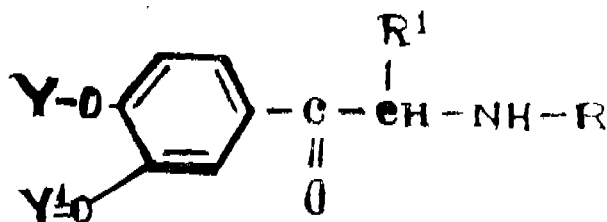
A process for preparing a compound having in the free base form the formula



wherein R is alkyl having 1-4 carbon atoms, or cycloalkyl having 3-6 carbon atoms; R¹ is hydrogen or alkyl having 1-3 carbon atoms; Y is an acyl member which is alkanoyl, having 1-22 carbon atoms, alkenoyl having one or two double bonds and having 4-22 carbon atoms,

cycloalkyl-C_nH_n-C(=O)- having a total of 4-10 carbon atoms of which 3-7 carbon atoms of which 3-7 are ring carbon atoms in cycloalkyl and wherein n is zero, one, or two, phenoxyacetyl, naphthalenecarbonyl,

pyridinecarbonyl, phenyl-C_nH_n-C(=O)- wherein n is zero, one or two and phenyl is unsubstituted or is substituted by 1-3 alkyl having 1-4 carbon atoms, alkoxy having 1-4 carbon atoms, halo, trifluoromethyl, dialkylamino having 2-8 carbon atoms, or alkanoylamino having 1-6 carbon atom groups; and Y¹ and Y² are the same or different and are hydrogen or one of the acyl members defined by Y, and wherein at least one of Y and Y¹ contains no less than four carbon atoms when R is *tert*-butyl or cycloalkyl and no less than seven carbon atoms when R is alkyl other than *tert*-butyl, which comprises preparing the compound wherein Y² is hydrogen by reducing an ester-ketone having in the free base from the formula



by treatment with an alkali metal borohydride in a lower alcohol or by catalytic hydrogenation in the presence of platinum or palladium, said alkali metal borohydride necessarily being used when either Y or Y¹ in the reduction product contains an olefinic double bond and, if desired, converting a free base product obtained to an acid addition salt thereof.

CLASS 32F3d,

128720.

NOVEL PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION OF STEROIDS.

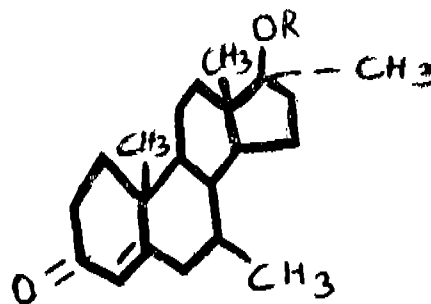
THE UPIJOHN COMPANY, OF 301 HENRIETTA STREET, KALAMAZOO, MICHIGAN, U.S.A.

Application No. 128720 filed October 6, 1970.

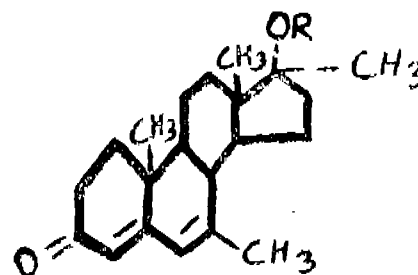
Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

4 Claims.

A process for the production of a compound of the formula shown in Fig. I



wherein R is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and the acyl radical of an organic carboxylic acid containing from one through twelve carbon atoms, which comprises reducing by known methods the double bond at the 6-position of a corresponding compound of the formula shown in Fig. II



wherein R has the same meaning as above.

CLASS 32F2a,

130478.

PREPARATION OF SUBSTITUTED PHENOXY-ALKYLAMINES.

PFIZER CORPORATION, OF CALLE 154, AVENIDA SANTA ISABEL, COLON, REPUBLIC OF PANAMA.

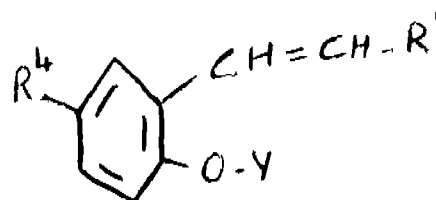
Application No. 130478 filed March 5, 1971.

Convention date March 13, 1970 (12111/70) U.K.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

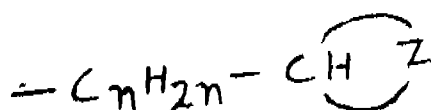
10 Claims.

A process of preparing compounds having the formula



where R¹ is a saturated aliphatic or alicyclic hydrocarbon radical containing at least 5 carbon atoms; Y is an aminoalkyl group of the formula -Alk-NR²R³, in which R² and R³ are each a lower alkyl group or, together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached, form a saturated heterocyclic group and 'Alk' represents a divalent saturated aliphatic hydrocarbon group containing from 2 to 4 carbon atoms,

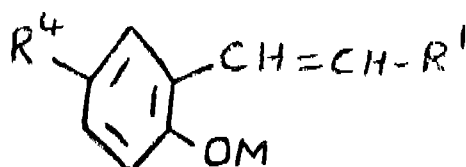
the free valencies being located on different carbon atoms;
of an amino-cyclic group of the formula



in which n is 0 to 3 and z is a divalent group which completes a saturated heterocyclic ring containing at least one nitrogen atom and at least 4 carbon atoms, any such nitrogen atom being separated from the oxygen atom to which the amino-cyclic group is attached, by a chain of from 2 to 4 carbon atoms;

and R⁴ represents a hydrogen or a halogen atom, or a lower alkyl or alkoxy group;

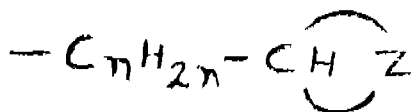
and their pharmaceutically-acceptable acid addition salts, characterized by reacting a compound of the formula



wherein R¹ and R⁴ are as defined above and M is an alkali metal cation with a compound of the formula

hal-X

wherein X is -alk-NR²R³, a group of formula



or -alk-Q, wherein n, R², R³ and z are as defined above and Q is halogen or an arylsulfonyloxy group, the resulting compound containing the alk-hal substituent being subsequently reacted with a compound of the formula



to give compounds of the formula I wherein Y is -NR²R³ and, if desired, forming in a manner such as herein described, the pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

CLASS 32F1+F2b.

130930.

PROCESS FOR PREPARING NITROSO PYRAZOLO [1, 5-a] PYRIDINE DERIVATIVES.

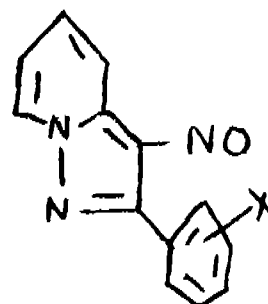
KYORIN SEIYAKU KABUSHIKI KAISHA, OF NO. 5, 2-CHOME, SURUGADAI, KANDA, CHIYODAKU, TOKYO, JAPAN.

Application No. 130930 filed April 12, 1971.

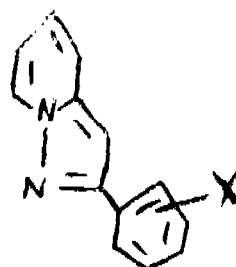
Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

2 Claims

A process for synthesizing 2-substituted-3-nitrosopyrazolo 1, 5-a pyridines expressed by the general formula (I) shown in Fig.



wherein X is a halogen atom, methoxy, hydroxy or an acetoxy group, which comprises introducing in known manner a nitroso group into 2-substituted-pyrazolo 1, 5-a pyridines expressed by the general formula (II) shown in Fig.



wherein X has the same meaning as above.

CLASS 67C & 206E.

133092.

INTRINSICALLY SAFE ELECTRONIC SIGNALING CIRCUITS, SIGNALLING UNITS INCORPORATING THE SAME AND COMMUNICATION SYSTEM BUILT THEREWITH.

BULBUL NANALAL SHAH, OF 13, LAKE AVENUE, CALCUTTA-26, WEST BENGAL, INDIA.

Application No. 133092 filed October 4, 1971.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

13 Claims

An intrinsically safe electronic circuit for a signalling unit comprising two pre-amplification stages followed by a class B push-pull output power amplifier stage characterised in that the first pre-amplification stage comprises a coupling capacitance at the input end, impedance array, a discretely biased pre-amplifier transistor, an emitter bypass for the first pre-amplification stage, biasing resistance for the collector of the pre-amplification transistor; the output from the first pre-amplification stage being fed to the succeeding, i.e. second pre-amplification or driver stage, through an electrolytic condenser, the driver stage comprising a discretely biased driver transistor, a neutralising electrolytic condenser to isolate the two pre-amplification stages, a resistance-capacitance (R-C) by-pass combination for the driver amplifier and resistance-capacitance (R-C) feed-back arrangement for the driver transistor, a neutralising electrolytic condenser isolating the driver stage from the next succeeding, i.e. the output, stage; the output from the driver stage being fed to an interstage transformer; the output power amplifier stage comprising the secondary of the interstage transformer, two power transistors with two resistances to control the base current and so the collector currents, under quiescent condition of power source which is a dry cell battery, output from the power transistors being fed to a transformer, the secondary of which is connected to a speaker from which the audio signal issues under operational conditions.

CLASS 125B, 179F+G & 195C+D.

133725.

A PEDAL OPERATED FLUID DISPENSER.

HARI KRISHNA MULLICK OF 12, CHANDRA-BAGH AVENUE, EDWARD ELLIOTS ROAD, MADRAS-4, MADRAS STATE, INDIA.

Application No. 133725 filed November 24, 1971.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Madras Branch.

5 Claims

A pedal operated fluid dispenser consisting of a valve member provided with first and second orifices connectable, respectively, to a source of fluid and to the point at which such fluid is to be delivered, said valve member being characterised in that it comprises a first member which is spring-loaded, said first member in its non-actuated position being constrained under spring-tension to close the said first orifice and when actuated to the extent required, capable of being drawn away correspondingly from the said first orifice so as to result in a controlled flow of fluid within the valve member from said first orifice to said second orifice; a second member which is pivotably mounted and capable of being foot-operated, said second member, on operation thereof, being adapted to actuate the said first member to the extent required and on cessation of such operation, being further adapted to permit the said first member to revert to its non-actuated position.

CLASS 69F & 146D1+D3.

134608.

ELECTRICAL SWITCH.

JOSEPH LUCAS (INDUSTRIES) LIMITED, OF GREAT KING STREET, BIRMINGHAM, 19, ENGLAND.

Application No. 134608 filed February 14, 1972.

Convention date March 20, 1971 (7541/71) U.K.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

8 Claims

An electrical switch comprising a casing, an operating member carried by the casing for movement relative thereto between a pair of spaced positions corresponding to a pair of operative states of the switch, a prism mounted for movement with the operating member, a pair of legends (as herein referred to) associates with the operating member and being indicative of the operative states of the switch, and means for illuminating the legends, said prism comprising a transparent body having first, second and third surfaces, the second surface being positioned adjacent the pair of legends, the first surface being disposed to be visible at one end of the operating member, and the third surface having mutually inclined portions arranged so that, in use, when the operating member is in one of its positions, an image of one of the legends is reflected from one of the mutually inclined portions towards a predetermined area of the first surface and when the operating member is in the other of its positions, an image of the other legend is reflected from the other mutually inclined portion towards said predetermined area of the first surface.

CLASS 67-C.

134708.

CELL FOR SEQUENTIAL AUTOMATION CONTROL CIRCUITS AND CIRCUITS FORMED BY SUCH CELLS.

LA TELEMECANIQUE ELECTRIQUE, OF 33 BIS AVENUE DU MAL JOFFRE, 92 NANTERRE, FRANCE.

Application No. 134708 filed February 22, 1972.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

20 Claims.

Cell for the formation of sequential automation control circuits, designed to be chain mounted with a plurality of similar cells for the formation of the sequence of phases of an automatic operation, characterised in that it comprises a first connection supplying a first output signal called a "phase signal", a connection in which the input signals which provide interlocking are stored as a whole and connected to the reverse signal of one of the output signals of the next cell in the chain, and a second connection supplying a second output signal called an "action signal" in which said phase signal and the absence of starting signals are connected and stored to form this action signal.

CLASS 47C & 86B.

134777.

ROCKER RECLINER CHAIR

THE LANE COMPANY INCORPORATED, OF ALTAVISTA, VIRGINIA, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Application No. 134777 filed March 1, 1972.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

31 Claims.

A rocker recliner chair comprising a base; a rocker cam unit rockably mounted on the base and carrying a reclinable chair back and a chair seat and arm frame unit; a footrest which is carried by an extensible left side linkage and by an extensible right side linkage which are mounted on the rocker cam unit each said side linkage being interconnected to the chair back and chair seat and arm frame unit and comprising a plurality of interpivot links; a rocker lock mechanism mounted on the rocker cam unit between the side linkages and engageable with the base to inhibit rocking of the rocker cam unit with respect to the base upon movement of the side linkages to effect reclining of the chair back and upon movement of the side linkages to effect extension of the foot-rest; and means operatively connecting the rocker lock mechanism with the side linkages for actuating the rocker lock mechanism.

CLASS 32F1.

134830.

PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION OF 7-CHLORO-BENZODIAZEPINE DERIVATIVES RAVIZZA S. A., FORMERLY OF 11 AVENUE J. J. MERCIER AND NOW OF CHEMIN DE MORNEX 3, LAUSANNE, SWITZERLAND.

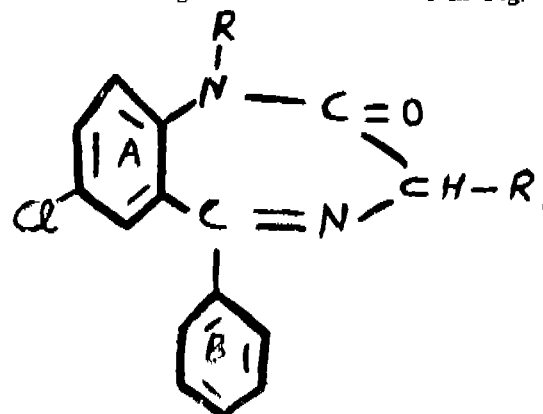
Application No. 134830 filed March 4, 1972.

Convention date March 5, 1971 (06140/71) U.K.

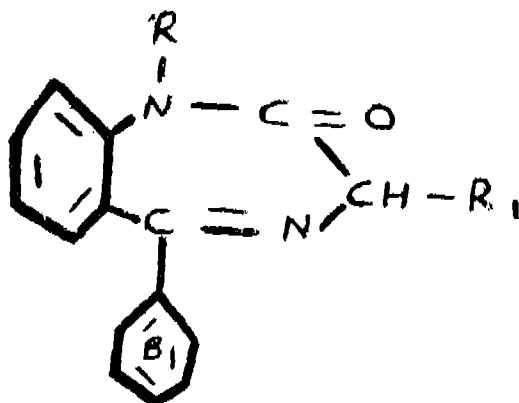
Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

1 Claim.

Process for the preparation of 7-chloro-benzodiazepine derivatives of the general formula shown in Fig.



wherein $R=H$, CH^3 , $R_1=H$, OH , $OCOCH^3$ and the ring B may be substituted or unsubstituted, characterized in that a benzodiazepine of the formula shown in Fig.



wherein R, R_1 and B have the above indicated meanings, is chlorinated with elemental chlorine in the presence of nitrobenzene as the solvent.

CLASS 32B & 40B.

134872.

REGENERATION OF A COKE-DEACTIVATED CATALYST COMPRISING A COMBINATION OF PLATINUM, RHENIUM AND HALOGEN WITH A POROUS CARRIER MATERIAL.

UNIVERSAL OIL PRODUCTS COMPANY, OF NO. 10 UOP PLAZA—ALGONQUIN & MT. PROSPECT ROADS, DES PLAINS, STATE OF ILLINOIS, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Application No. 134872 filed March 8, 1972.

Addition to No. 125840.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

17 Claims, No drawings.

A method for regenerating a deactivated hydrocarbon conversion catalyst comprising a combination of a platinum group component, a rhenium component, and a halogen component with an alumina carrier material, the catalyst having been deactivated by deposition of carbonaceous materials thereon during a previous contacting with a hydrocarbon charge stock at an elevated temperature, said method comprising the steps of:

- (1) contacting the deactivated catalyst with a first gaseous mixture consisting essentially of about 0.5 to about 2.0 vol % O_2 , about 0.05 to about 2.0 vol % H_2O , about 0.0005 to about 5 vol % of a halogen or a halogen-containing compound, and an inert gas, and at a temperature of about 375 to about 500°C and a pressure sufficient to maintain the flow of the first gaseous mixture through the zone containing the deactivated catalyst to 35 atm for a first period sufficient to substantially remove said carbonaceous materials;
- (2) subjecting the catalyst resulting from step (1) to contact with a second gaseous mixture consisting essentially of about 0.5 to about 2 vol % O_2 , about 0.05 to about 2.0 vol % H_2O , about 0.0005 to about 5 vol % of a halogen or a halogen-containing compound, and an inert gas for a second period of about 0.5 to 5 hours at a temperature of about 400 to about 550°C and a pressure sufficient to maintain the flow of the second gaseous mixture through the zone containing the deactivated catalyst to 35 atm;

- (3) purging oxygen and water from contact with the catalyst from step (2) with an inert gas stream; and
- (4) subjecting the catalyst resulting from step (3) to contact with a substantially water-free hydrogen stream at a temperature of about 370 to about 600°C for a final period of about 0.5 to about 5 hours and a pressure sufficient to maintain the flow of the hydrogen stream through the zone containing the deactivated catalyst to 35 atm, thereby producing a regenerated hydrocarbon conversion catalyst having activity, selectivity and stability characteristics comparable to those possessed initially by the fresh catalyst.

CLASS 40F & 201-C.

135023.

A METHOD FOR CONTINUOUSLY REDUCING THE CONCENTRATION OF PHOSPHORUS IN A PHOSPHORUS-BEARING LIQUOR.

ENVIROTECH CORPORATION, OF 537 WEST SIXTH SOUTH, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Application No. 135023 filed March 22, 1972.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

12 Claims.

A method for continuously reducing the concentration of phosphorus in a phosphorus-bearing liquor comprising establishing a plurality of successive reaction zones in separate tanks connected together for flow of liquor therethrough which includes a final reaction zone and at least one preceding reaction zone, passing a phosphorus-bearing liquor stream sequentially through the reaction zones to discharge, removing increments of phosphorus from said liquor stream in each of the reaction zones as it passes therethrough to produce an effluent having a low residual phosphorus content by continuously adding to said final reaction zone a chemical such as herein defined capable of reacting with the phosphorus in the phosphorus-bearing liquor to yield a precipitate, settling said precipitate to a form sludge, removing the sludge from the final zone and introducing it into the first zone while discharging from the final zone the sludge free liquor, and separating the sludge from the liquor in the first zone before introducing the liquor from the first zone to the final zone.

CLASS 29D & 67C.

135042.

FORCE BALANCE INSTRUMENT.

SYBRON CORPORATION, OF 1100 (MIDTOWN TOWER, ROCHESTER, NEW YORK 14604, U.S.A.

Application No. 135042 filed March 24, 1972.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

11 Claims.

A force balance instrument comprising a first pivot fixed to a support and a first lever fixed at one end to the first pivot for deflection about a first axis

a second pivot fixed to the support and a second lever fixed at one end to the second pivot for simultaneous deflection about second and third axes at right-angles to one another and to the first axis, the second lever extending transversely of the first lever and contacting the side thereof,

a first force producing device fixed to the support for deflecting the first lever about the first axis toward and away from the second lever,

a second force producing device fixed to the support for deflecting the second lever about the second axis,

a third force producing device fixed to the support for deflecting the second lever about the third axis and force varying means on the support for varying the force produced by one of the force producing devices, the force varying means being responsive to deflection of the first lever from a given position in response to deflection thereof due to variation in the force produced by one of the force producing devices, and the force varying means being so responsive to said deflection as to cause the force produced by said one force producing device to vary in such sense as to cause the second lever to deflect oppositely to the first said deflection.

CLASS 186-E & 206-E.

135140.

SOLID STATE IMAGING DEVICE.

N. V. PHILIPS GLOEILAMPENFABRIEKEN, AT EMMASINGEL 29, EINDHOVEN (HOLLAND).

Application No. 135140 filed April 3, 1972.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

12 Claims.

A solid state imaging device, comprising a semiconductor body having a semiconductor layer of one conductivity type, in which a number of radiation sensitive elements are provided, characterized in that the radiation-sensitive elements are each formed by a field effect transistor the gate electrode of which is separated from the channel region by a *p-n* junction, each field effect transistor comprising a drain region and a source region in the form of surface zones of one conductivity type, a channel region of the one conductivity type between the source region and the drain region, and a gate electrode in the form of an annular surface zone of the opposite conductivity type which surrounds the associated source or drain region and which determines the channel region of the field effect transistor, means being present for intermittently applying a voltage to the gate electrode of each field effect transistor for charging the diode junction between each gate electrode and the adjacent channel region, and means for applying an interrogation voltage between the source and drain region of each field effect transistor after the associated diode junction has been charged, and means for deriving a signal which indicates the charge condition of each gate diode and forms a measure of a quantity of radiation which can be incident in the semiconductor body in the proximity of a channel region and which causes a discharge of the associated gate diode so that an increase of the current occurs between the source and drain region, said increase being correlated with the total quantity of radiation which is absorbed in the time interval between the charging of the gate diode and the deriving of the signal.

CLASS 202-C.

135144.

A NEW PROCESS FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF PARAFFIN WAX FROM SLACK WAX.

COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH, RAJI MARG, NEW DELHI-1, INDIA.

Application No. 135144 filed April 4, 1972.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

5 Claims—No drawings.

A process for production of paraffin wax from slack wax by treating molten slack wax with sulfuric acid to remove the aromatics, separating the acid sludge followed by treatment of the acid treated slack wax with activated earth to remove the colouring matter characterised in that the sulfuric acid activated earth treatment for the removal of oil and colour from the slack wax is carried out under the following precise conditions of treatment whereby purified paraffin wax with low oil content 0.5 to 3 per cent is obtained from slack wax containing 5 to 10

per cent oil; to the molten slack wax, 98 per cent concentrated sulphuric acid in 5 to 10 per cent by volume of slack wax is added at 70—80°C with constant stirring after which the acid sludge is removed by decandation, fuller's earth in 5 to 10 per cent by weight of slack wax is added with constant stirring at 70—80°C to the molten slack wax free from acid sludge and the slack wax treated with fuller's earth is filtered under vacuum to obtain paraffin wax of low oil content (0.5 to 3 per cent), free from colouring matter.

CLASS 154-A.

135145.

IMPROVEMENTS IN OR RELATING TO PRINTING DOTS OR SUCH OTHER PATTERNS ON THE SEMICONDUCTOR MATERIALS SUCH AS SILICON, GERMANIUM OR MICROSCOPIC GLASS SLIDES OR CERAMIC.

COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH, RAJI MARG, NEW DELHI-1, INDIA.

Application No. 135145 filed April 4, 1972.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

5 Claims.

A process for printing dots or such other patterns on slices of material for solid state devices such as silicon germanium or any other semiconductor material or microscopic glass slides or ceramic slides which consists in rigidly mounting the slice on a vacuum platform, sliding down there on a bracket in which a mask of the printing pattern is held and rubbing a slurry against the slice through the holes of the printing pattern.

CLASS 32F2b.

135290.

PROCESS FOR THE PRODUCTION OF NEW DERIVATIVES OF 2-FORMYL-3-CARBONAMIDO-QUINOXALINE-DI-N-OXIDES.

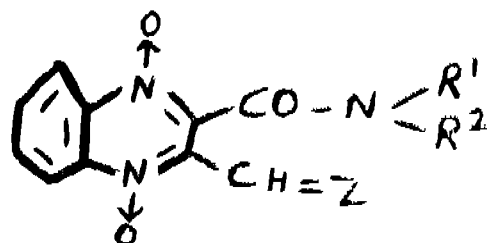
BAYER AKTIENGESellschaft, FORMERLY KNOWN AS FARBENFABRIKEN BAYER AKTIENGESellschaft, OF LEVERKUSEN, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY.

Application No. 135290 filed April 17, 1972.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

10 Claims.

A process for the production of 2-formyl-3-carbonamido-quinoxaline-di-N-oxide compounds of the general formula



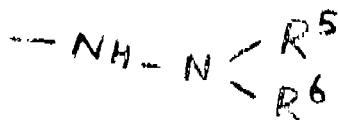
in which R¹ and R² are the same or different and is each a hydrogen atom or an optionally substituted aliphatic or cycloaliphatic radical; or together with the nitrogen atom between them form a 5 or 7 membered ring which can contain an oxygen or sulphur atoms;

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{II} \\ \text{Y} \end{array}$$

Z is an =NOH or =N-NH-C-R³ radical

in which Y is an oxygen sulphur or amino radical and R³ is either :—

(a) a group of the general formula



in which R⁵ and R⁶, which can be the same or different, are each a hydrogen or optionally substituted aliphatic or cycloaliphatic radical or together with the nitrogen atom between them form a 5, 6 or 7-membered ring which can contain an oxygen or sulphur atom;

(b) a group of the general formula



in which R¹ and R² are as defined above;

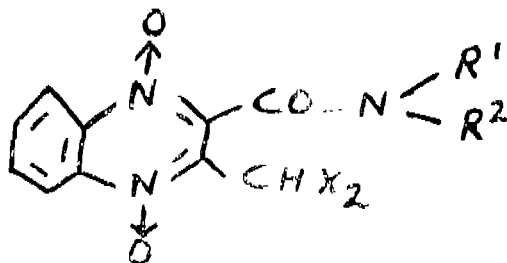
(c) a group-OR⁴, in which R⁴ is an optionally substituted alkyl radical;

(d) an alkyl radical;

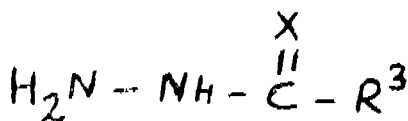
(e) a phenyl radical; or

(f) a pyrimidyl radical,

in which a 2-bis-halogenomethyl-3-carbonamido-quinoline-di-N-oxide of the general formula



is reacted with hydroxylamine or with a compound of the general formula



in the presence of a diluent and a primary or secondary amine at 0-50°C [in which general formulae R¹, R², R³ and Y are as defined above and X is a halogen atom].

CLASS 69E+G, 135332.

SELF CANCELLING DIRECTION INDICATOR SWITCHES.

JOSEPH LUCAS (INDUSTRIES) LIMITED, OF GREAT KING STREET, BIRMINGHAM 19, ENGLAND.

Application No. 135332 filed April 19, 1972.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

6 Claims.

A self cancelling direction indicator switch comprising a body for attachment to a vehicle, an operating member movably mounted on the body for completing, in use,

circuits to the indicator lamps, a pawl member having a plurality of projecting fingers, said pawl member being rotatable and displaceable relative to the body in a direction transverse to the direction in which the operating member is movable, means on said operating member for displacing said pawl member from a withdrawn position to an advanced position when the operating member is moved from a neutral position to either of a pair of operative positions on opposite sides of the neutral position, resilient means acting on the pawl member to oppose such displacement thereof by the operating member whereby the operating member is urged towards its neutral position, and detent means on the operating member engageable by the pawl member when the operating member is in either of its operative positions to hold the operating member in its operative position and the pawl member in its advanced position, the arrangement being such that, in use, when a striker associated with the steering shaft strikes a projecting finger whilst travelling in one direction the pawl member is indexed to present a different finger without disengaging said detent means, whereas when the striker strikes the finger whilst travelling in the opposite direction the pawl member is released from said detent means.

CLASS 46B. 136149.

A COIN OPERATED DISPENSING APPARATUS. MRS. SHEILA MATHUR, C/O. DR. M. P. MATHUR, CIVIL SURGEON, JHANSI, M. P. INDIA.

Application No. 657/72 filed June 23, 1972.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

5 Claims.

A coin operated dispensing apparatus comprising a first chamber to contain the articles to be dispensed and a second chamber adjacent the said first chamber, said two chambers being disposed above a box-shaped body of two compartments one above the other, the bottom compartments for receiving the coins, the top compartment of the said box-shaped body and the second chamber accommodating a mechanism for dispensing the articles when a coin or the like is inserted through a vertical slot in the upper wall of the said top compartment the mechanism for ejecting the article comprising a lever, one end of which projects inside the slot for the coin, a spring loaded rod below the said slot, a slot for the coin in the said spring loaded rod, the coin on pushing of the said rod being adapted to strike against the end of said lever which in turn actuates a pivoted lever which in turn actuates a spring loaded lever having an arm that moves through a slot in the base of the first chamber to push the article out of an opening provided in the front wall of the said first chamber.

CLASS 203. 136150.

SHEET MILLS STAND.

KOLPINSKOE OTDELENIYE VSESOJUZNOGO NAUCHNO-ISSLEDOVATELSKOGO I. PROEKTNO-KONSTRUKTORSKOGO INSTITUTE A METALLURGICHESKOGO MASHINOSTROENIA, KOLPINO., LENINGRADSKOI OBLASTI, USSR.

Application No. 1401/72 filed September 13, 1972.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

4 Claims.

A sheet mill stand comprising :—

(a) two housings interconnected with each other at their bases and with a screw-down body at tops;

(b) chocks secured in the said housings;

(c) upper and lower work rolls and upper and lower backing-up rolls with their necks mounted in said chocks;

(d) screwing means for moving the upper work roll and the upper backing-up roll in vertical direction;

(e) means for imposing an opposite bending moment upon said upper and lower backing-up rolls, wherein the said means further consisting—

(I) a first pair of bearing for the backing-up rolls located between said chocks and the barrel of the backing-up rolls;

(II) a second pair of bearing for the backing-up rolls located outward of said chocks of the backing up rolls;

(III) longitudinal beams for imposing an opposite bending moment each beam singularly arranged lengthwise of the lateral sides of the backing-up rolls with the end of each beam located between the chocks and upright members of the said main housing by means of guiding arrangement;

(IV) a first pair of transverse beams connecting the end portions of the longitudinal beams (III) of the upper backing-up roll;

(V) a second pair of transverse beams connecting the pair of longitudinal beams (III) of the lower backing-up roll;

(VI) a third pair of transverse beams connecting the bases of main housing (a);

(f) hydraulic cylinders for moving the rolls in vertical direction, mounted on the out-board ends of the longitudinal beams (III) of the upper backing-up roll and interacting with outward bearing housings (II) of the upper backing-up roll;

(g) hydraulic cylinders mounted in the first pair of transverse beams (IV) and interacting with first pair of bearing housings (I) of the upper backing-up roll;

(h) hydraulic cylinders mounted in the second pair of transverse beams (V) and interacting with first pair of bearing housings (I) of the lower backing-up roll;

(I) hydraulic cylinders mounted in the third pair of transverse beams (VI) and interacting with the longitudinal beams (III) of the lower backing-up roll.

CLASS 64B₁. 136151.

A METHOD OF JOINING BELT ENDS IN CONVEYOR BELTS, FLAT TRANSMISSION BELTS AND THE LIKE.

INDUSTRIE PIRELLI SOCIETA PER AZIONI, OF CENTRO PIRELLI, 20100 MILAN, ITALY.

Application No. 1287/72 filed August 29, 1972.

Convention date June 6, 1972 (26246/72) U.K.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

15 Claims.

A method of joining belt ends in conveyor belts, flat transmission belts and the like to one another comprising the steps of

(a) in the case of each belt end, forming grooves in a layer of flexible material which constitutes at least a part of said belt end, which grooves extend longitudinally of the belt and are open at said end;

(b) bringing the belt ends together in order to align the grooves formed in said layer of one of said belt ends with the grooves formed in said layer of the other of said belt ends; and

(c) placing and fixing in each pair of aligned grooves a cord to act as a bridge between said belt ends.

CLASS 24-D2, 134B & 195B. 136152.

BRAKE PRESSURE CONTROL VALVES.

GIRLING LIMITED, OF KINGS ROAD, TYSELEY, BIRMINGHAM 11, ENGLAND.

Application No. 1013/72 filed July 29, 1972.

Convention date July 31, 1971 (30625/71) U.K.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

7. Claims.

A brake pressure control valve assembly for use in a fluid pressure operated dual braking system including two sources of fluid pressure arranged for simultaneous operation, a first pressure line connecting one source to an actuator for a first brake, and a second pressure line connecting the other source to an actuator for a second brake, wherein the control valve assembly comprises a control valve which is inserted in use in the first pressure line, for opening and closing communication between the first source and first actuator, and a valve control spring normally holding the valve open, the control valve including an annular valve seat, a valve closure member which is axially movable relative to the valve seat, a first stem extending axially from the valve closure member into a pressure space having an inlet for connection to the second pressure line, so that pressure in the pressure space acts on the said stem to apply an additional force tending to close the closure member on to the valve seat against the action of the valve control spring, the closure member and stem being disposed on the outlet side of the valve seat and a second stem extending from the closure member with clearance through the valve seat and in sealed relation through an end wall, the outer end of the second stem being acted upon by the valve control spring.

CLASS 84B. 136153.

METHOD OF MODIFYING LIQUID HYDROCARBON AIRCRAFT FUEL.

IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES LIMITED, OF IMPERIAL CHEMICAL HOUSE, MILLBANK, LONDON, S. W. 1., ENGLAND.

Application No. 183/72 filed May 12, 1972.

Convention date May 13, 1971 (14643/71) U.K.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

10 Claims, No drawings.

A method of modifying a liquid hydrocarbon fuel having a flash point not less than 90°F to reduce the tendency of the fuel to form a mist when subjected to shock conditions, characterised in that a dispersion of particles of a polymer having an average diameter in the range of 0.02—10 microns in an organic liquid in which the polymer is insoluble but with which the fuel is miscible is admixed with the liquid hydrocarbon fuel.

CLASS 32F1. 136154.

A PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION OF 2, 3-DICHLORO-1, 4-NAPHTHOQUINONE.

DR. SITHAMALLI, KOTHANDARAMAN, BALASUBRAMANIAN, OF C-8, APSARA APARTMENTS, 259, BUND GARDEN ROAD, POONA-1. (MAHARASHTRA STATE), INDIA.

Application No. 117/Bom/72 filed December 4, 1972.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Bombay Branch.

2 Claims, No drawings.

A method of preparation of 2, 3-dichloro-1, 4-naphthoquinone characterised by chlorinating 1-naphthylamine-4-sulfonic acid or its alkali or alkaline earth metal salts in acetic acid medium.

CLASS 64B—1.

136155.

A TERMINAL ASSEMBLY FOR AN INTEGRATED CIRCUIT PACKAGE.

THE BUNKER RAMO CORPORATION OF OAKBROOK NORTH, OAK BROOK, ILLINOIS, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Application No. 557/Cal/73 filed March 13, 1973.

Division of application No. 131160, filed April 28, 1971.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

4 Claims.

A terminal assembly for an integrated circuit (IC) package comprising a connecting element, and a plurality of terminal contact members each of which has an extended element fixed at one end to said connecting element, a flat wide paddle element fixed to the other end of each of said extended elements, an inverted U-shaped opening formed in each paddle element, said opening forming a flat narrow element the base of which is slightly above the intersection point of said extended and paddle elements, each of said paddle elements being adapted to be bent at an angle substantially perpendicular to the angle of the member to form a shelf on which an IC substrate is supported, and each of said narrow elements being adapted to be bent over the top of said substrate to secure the terminal member to the substrate.

CLASS 63B+E.

136156.

WATER COOLED ROTOR FOR DYNAMOELECTRIC MACHINES.

WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC CORPORATION, OF PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Application No. 630/72 filed June 21, 1972.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

4 Claims.

A rotor for a dynamoelectric machine having a body portion and shaft portions, windings on the body portion having passages for circulation of a liquid coolant there-through, a coolant distributing chamber on at least one of the shaft portions, means for connecting the chamber to said winding passages, said one shaft portion having a central axial bore adapted for coolant flow therethrough, and at least one radial passage connecting the bore to said chamber, characterized in that a liner of corrosion-resistant material is disposed in said bore, said liner including at least one bellows to permit thermal expansion thereof, said bellows having convolutions of generally rectangular cross-section with cylindrical outer surfaces for engagement with the bore surface.

CLASS 32F2b.

136157.

METHOD OF PREPARATION OF AMINO PURINE DERIVATIVES.

THE WELLCOME FOUNDATION LIMITED, OF 183-193, EUSTON ROAD, LONDON, N.W. 1, ENGLAND.

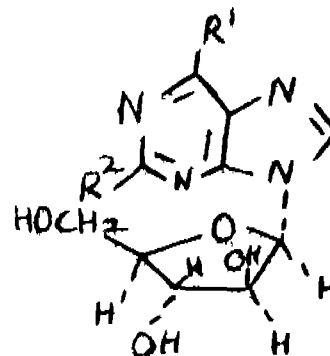
Application No. 1697/72 filed October 20, 1972.

Division of Application No. 129232 filed November 16, 1970.

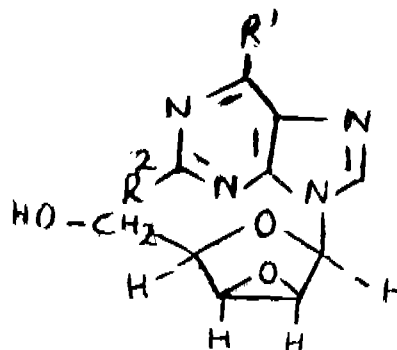
Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

5 Claims.

A process for preparing a compound of general formula.



wherein R¹ is an amino or lower alkyl amino group and R² is an amino group or a hydrogen atom, provided that whenever R² is an amino or methylamino group, R² is an amino group, which process comprises reacting a (2, 3-anhydro-β-D-lyxofuranosyl) purine derivative of formula.



wherein R¹ and R² have the meanings as given above, with a base, such as sodium acetate, in an inert solvent, such as dimethylformamide.

CLASS 42A1 & 203.

136158.

METHOD OF AND APPARATUS FOR TREATING WEBS OF FIBROUS MATERIAL FOR TOBACCO PRODUCT FILTERS, PARTICULARLY CIGARETTE FILTERS.

CELFIL COMPANY ESTABLISHMENT, OF HAUPTSTRASSE 26, 9490 VADUZ, LIECHTENSTEIN.

Application No. 182/72 filed May 12, 1972.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

22 Claims.

A method of treating a web of fibrous material, particularly a paper web, to make it suitable for being gathered in the transverse direction into a filter cord which can be subdivided into filter rods and filter plugs for tobacco products, particularly cigarettes, the web of material being first stretched in a first direction in a plurality of consecutive parallel areas so that the fibre structure is loosened whereupon the web of material

is subjected to at least one further stretching process in another direction in a plurality of consecutive parallel areas, at least one of the stretched areas being oriented in the longitudinal direction or in a direction so inclined to the longitudinal direction of the web of material as to facilitate gathering the latter while the continuity of the web of material is preserved despite the stretched areas.

CLASS 144B+E4 & 152E.

136159.

EMULSIONS OF COAL TAR PITCH/BITUMEN-CASHEW NUT SHELL LIQUID EPOXY RESIN.

KIRAN CHANDRA CHOUDHURI, MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS, LUCKNOW, UTTAR PRADESH, INDIA; ABBURI RAMAMURTHY, MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS, CHITTARANJAN, WEST BENGAL, INDIA; KARUNAMOY RAY, MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS, CHITTARANJAN, WEST BENGAL, INDIA; MANOBRATA DAS, MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS, CHITTARANJAN, WEST BENGAL, INDIA.

Application No. 176/72 filed May 11, 1972.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

15 Claims—No drawings.

A process for the preparation of stable emulsions of coal tar pitch/bitumen containing cashew nut shell liquid epoxy resin referred to as CNSL epoxy resin, which comprises adding in batches to an aqueous slurry of bentonite, a molten mixture of bitumen or coal tar pitch and a phenol belonging to family anacardiaceae such as cashew nut shell liquid, water sufficient to maintain the volume of the oil phase lower than that of the water phase to prevent the phase reversal, followed by the addition in batches either hydrated washed dehydrohalogenated CNSL epoxy resin or dehydrated CNSL epoxy resin solution, then adding water sufficient during processing to maintain the volume of the oil phase lower than that of the water phase to prevent phase reversal and mixing the contents, if necessary with more water till homogeneous emulsion is obtained and if desired adding to this emulsion fillers and/or inhibitive pigments and driers.

CLASS 130-F+I.

136160.

GALLIUM SEPARATION PROCESSES.

SWISS ALUMINIUM LTD., OF CH-3965 CHIPPIS (CANTON OF VALAIS), SWITZERLAND.

Application No. 1546/72 filed September 30, 1972.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

8 Claims.

A process for separating gallium which is in an aqueous alkaline solution, by adding a complexing agent which is a compound of the β -diacetone type, and extracting the complex by means of an organic solvent which is substantially immiscible with water, the complexing and the extracting being performed in alkaline conditions.

CLASS 187E3.

136161.

MICROPHONE.

BULBUL NANALAL SHAH, OF 13, LAKE AVENUE, CALCUTTA-700026, WEST BENGAL, INDIA.

Application No. 1473/Cal/74 filed July 2, 1974.

Division of Application No. 133092 filed January 4, 1973.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

2 Claims.

A microphone comprising a cylindrical body member of a material which is slightly flexible, as e.g. of synthetic rubber, covered by a disc with openings said member housing a speaker, an impedance transformer across the primary of which said speaker is connected and across the secondary of which a resistance is connected, all being encased in the cylindrical member beneath said openings, said cylindrical member extending at base as frustrum of a cone through the smaller end whereof, which forms base of the body member, lead wires are passed, an opening or hole being formed in said base.

CLASS 172D4+E & 186E.

136162.

A MANDREL SYSTEM FOR WINDING HORIZONTAL DEFLECTION COILS FOR TELEVISION RECEIVERS.

COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH, RAJ MARG, NEW DELHI-1, INDIA.

Application No. 136162 filed August 3, 1972.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

5 Claims.

A mandrel system for winding horizontal deflection coils for television receivers comprising of a plurality of mandrels joined together and provided with projections in the centre, and equal number of jackets of the shape of horse-shoe fitted in the said mandrels and having an opening at one end and notch in the inner periphery of the said jackets in conformity with the projections of the said mandrels and an adapter joined to the end-mandrel provided with a pair of pins which in turn are fitted to the spindle of the winding machine, a pressing device consisting of lower and upper portions joined together with the help of hinges and pins, the lower portion provided with projections in conformity with air-gap left between the mandrel and jacket, the upper portion provided with the projections in conformity with the air-gap of the jacket and two curve-ends for pressing the coil to the desired shape whereby horizontal deflection coils are wound on the mandrels by the winding machine when wires are fixed to projected screw-heads fixed to the mandrel; and into the wound coils electric current is passed and the coils are pressed with the pressing device.

CLASS 139A.

136163.

PROCESS FOR THE PELLETIZATION OF SOOT.

SHELL INTERNATIONALE RESEARCH MAATSCHAPPIJ N. V., OF 30 CAREL VAN BYLAND TLAAN, THE HAGUE, THE NETHERLANDS.

Application No. 1293/72 filed August 30, 1972.

Convention date September 1, 1971 (40792/71) U.K.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

21 Claims—No drawings.

A process for removing soot from an aqueous soot-suspension originating from washing with water a soot-containing synthesis-gas produced by partially combusting hydrocarbons, which soot-removal comprises pelletizing the soot particles while in the said suspension at turbulent conditions in the presence of a light hydrocarbon binder, subsequently separating the obtained pellets comprising soot and binder from the water thus purified by any physical or mechanical separation method known per se and finally drying the pellets, in which process in

addition to the binder a non-volatile additive is added to the aqueous soot-suspension during the said pelletization, said additive acting to reinforce the mechanical strength of the pellets, and that the additive is consolidated by a thermal after-treatment of the dried pellets at a temperature of between 300 and 3000°C.

CLASS 134B & 151E.

136164.

VEHICLES.

SNAM PROGETTI S.P.A., OF 16 CORSO VENEZIA, MILAN, ITALY.

Application No. 76/72 filed April 28, 1972.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

10 Claims.

A vehicle suitable for introduction into, and movement along, a pipeline, which vehicle includes a frame stably mounted on at least three rotatable wheels, each wheel being provided at intervals along its peripheral regions with rollers each freely rotatable about an axis which is perpendicular or substantially perpendicular to and displaced from the axis of rotation of the wheel and which is parallel or substantially parallel to the periphery of the wheel in that region in which the roller is provided, the arrangement being such that, when the vehicle moves along a pipeline having a curve lying in the horizontal plane, the rollers allow the vehicle to move sideways under the influence of gravity, whereby the vehicle returns to the lowermost position in the pipeline.

CLASS 40F.

136165.

PROCESS FOR THE GRANULATION OF POWDERED TABLET MASSES USED FOR THE PREPARATION OF PHARMACEUTICAL GRANULATES.

BOEHRINGER MANNHEIM GMBH, OF 112-132, SANDHOFER STRASSE, MANNHEIM-WALDHOF, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY.

Application No. 1009/72 filed July 28, 1972.

Convention date June 1, 1972 (25661/72) U.K.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

7 Claims—No drawings.

Process for the granulation of powdered tablet masses, such as herein defined wherein a tablet mass is admixed with a powdered binding agent which melts or softens at a temperature which does not adversely affect the tablet mass, the mixture thus obtained is heated in a fluidised bed with hot air to a temperature above the melting point of the binding agent and subsequently, without interruption of the air current to the fluidised bed, again cooled to a temperature below the melting point of the binding agent by blowing cold air into the fluidised bed.

CLASS 14B & 152E.

136166.

DRY CELL SEPARATORS AND METHOD OF FORMING THEM.

UNION CARBIDE CORPORATION, OF 270 PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK, STATE OF NEW YORK 10017, U.S.A.

Application No. 719/72 filed June 30, 1972.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

24 Claims—No drawings.

A dry cell separator containing a separator-forming mixture comprising an aqueous mixture of polyacrylamide, a chromium-containing compound wherein a major portion of the chromium is present at a valence other

than +3, and a compound which will react with said chromium-containing compound to yield chromium ions at a valence of +3.

CLASS 40B.

136168.

PROCESS FOR PRODUCING SILVER CATALYSTS.

SHELL INTERNATIONALE RESEARCH MAATSCHAPPIJ B. V., OF CAREL VAN BYLANDTLAAN 30, THE HAGUE, THE NETHERLANDS.

Application No. 35/Cal/73 filed January 5, 1973.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

35 Claims—No drawings.

A process for producing silver catalyst comprising silver on a porous refractory support and also containing one or more alkali compounds, characterized in that a solid porous refractory support is contacted with a liquid phase which contains an amount of silver, either as silver compound dissolved in the liquid phase or as a slurry of silver compound particles, in an amount sufficient to deposit from 1.5 to 20% by weight of silver on the support surface, and which further contains an amount of dissolved potassium, rubidium, and/or cesium salts sufficient to deposit from 0.00035 to 0.0030 gram equivalent weight of these alkali metals per kilogram of the entire catalyst, as salts on the surface of the support, thereby coincidentally depositing these amounts of silver compounds and alkali metal salts upon the support, and thereafter the silver salt is reduced to silver metal.

CLASS 40F & 188.

136169.

A METHOD FOR IMPARTING A BRIGHT SURFACE FINISH TO A MAGNESIUM SURFACE.

DAMODAR PRASAD VARSHNEYA, OF KAITHAL GATE, CHANDAUSI, U.P., INDIA.

Application No. 2104/72 filed December 8, 1972.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

3 Claims—No drawings.

A process for imparting a bright surface finish to a magnesium surface formed by the step of extruding or rolling and which comprises the steps of cleaning said surface and thereafter treating said cleaned surface with a solution of chromic acid, ferric nitrate and potassium fluoride.

CLASS 11C, 32C, & 83A1.

136170.

A PROCESS FOR FRACTIONATING A JUICE DERIVED FROM GREEN, LEAFY VEGETABLE MATERIAL.

GEORGE OSCAR KOHLER AND EMANUEL M. BICKOFF, OF 2259 TAMALPAIS AVENUE, E1 CERITO, CALIFORNIA 94530, U.S.A. AND 26 BINNACLE HILL, OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA 94618 U.S.A. RESPECTIVELY.

Application No. 315/72 filed May 25, 1972.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

28 Claims.

A process for fractionating a juice derived from green, leafy vegetable material, which comprises: separating from the juice a first fraction containing chloroplastic proteins, chlorophyll, carotenoids, and lipids while retaining cytoplasmic proteins in the residual juice, and separating from the residual juice, a second fraction

which contains cytoplasmic proteins in a condition essentially free from chlorophyll, carotenoids, and lipids.

CLASS 205-H. 136171.

PNEUMATIC TYRE FOR VEHICLE WHEELS.

INDUSTRIE PIRELLI S.P.A., OF CENTRO PIRELLI, PIAZZA DUCA D'ASOTA NO. 3, MILAN 20100, ITALY.

Application No. 989/72 filed July 27, 1972.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

19 Claims.

A pneumatic tire for vehicle wheels consisting of a reinforced tread and two sidewalls comprising elastomeric material extending from the tread and terminating in beads for a rigid wheel rim in which the reinforced tread is wider than any other part of the tire and is reinforced over substantially the whole of its width by an annular structure which is substantially inextensible under the tire inflation pressure in both its circumferential and lateral directions and in which the sidewalls have a cross-sectional shape whose midline, over substantially their whole length between the tread reinforcement and the bead, is convex with respect to the interior of the tire under the tire inflation pressure, each said sidewall having a bending stiffness, curvature and/or thickness sufficient to constrain the sidewall between the inextensible tread reinforcement and the bead seat on the wheel rim whereby on inflation of the tire and under service conditions the sidewalls are placed under compressive stress.

OPPOSITION PROCEEDINGS

The opposition entered by Alimahomed Chhaganbhai Padamsee to the grant of a patent on application No. 122344 made by Hindustan Vacuum Glass Limited has been dismissed.

CORRECTION OF CLERICAL ERRORS

Under Section 78(1) of the Patents Act, 1970 certain clerical errors occurring in the patent in respect of application for Patent No. 128824 were corrected on 6th August 1974.

PRINTED SPECIFICATION PUBLISHED

A limited number of printed copies of the undernoted specifications are available for sale from the Officer-in-Charge, Government of India, Central Book Depot, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta, at two rupees per copy:—

(1)

117795 117867 117870 117899 117909 117950 117951 117987
118008 118133 118274 118295 118338 118426 118452 118628
118786 118931 118951 119009 119118 119193 119233 119236
119241 119242 119245 119263 119273 119275 119278 119293
119418 119468 119471 119570 119634 119707 119938 119969
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(2)

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118668 118893 119190 119229 119311 119673 119719 119968
120130 120188 120363 121337 121720 122636 124072

(3)

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(4)

88935 91227 101311 103026 104637 108998 113764 116285
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(5)

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PATENTS SEALED

78502 80697 80985 81995 83742 83743 83953 84309 84827
85860 87541 88425 93621 94668 94924 95178 95356 97273
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133109 133277 133327 133421 133456 133658 133915 134032
134395 134582 134638 134668 134735 135395 135396 135410
135416 135419 135424 135429 135430 135434 135470 135491
135568

AMENDMENT PROCEEDINGS UNDER SECTION 57

(1)

The amendments proposed by Merck Patent Gesellschaft Mit Beschränkter Haftung, in respect of Patent Application No. 76839 as advertised in Part-III, Section 2 of the Gazette of India dated the 4th May 1974 have been allowed.

(2)

The amendments proposed by Institutul De Cercetari Pentru Prelucurarea Titeiului in respect of Patent Application No. 126113 as advertised in Part-III, Section 2 of the Gazette of India dated the 4th May 1974 have been allowed.

(3)

The amendments proposed by Farbwerke Hoechst Aktiengesellschaft in respect of Patent Application No. 126572 as advertised in Part-III, Section 2 of the Gazette of India dated the 4th May 1974 have been allowed.

(4)

The amendments proposed by S.a.P.R.B. in respect of Patent application No. 126954 as advertised in Part III, Section 2 of the Gazette of India dated the 11th May 1974 have been allowed.

(5)

The amendments proposed by Instytut Wlókien Sztucznych i Syntetycznych in respect of Patent Application No. 127067 as advertised in Part-III, Section 2 of the Gazette of India dated the 4th May 1974 have been allowed.

(6)

The amendments proposed by Neo Proteins, Inc., in respect of Patent Application No. 127256, as advertised in Part-III, Section 2 of the Gazette of India dated the 4th May 1974 have been allowed.

(7)

The amendments proposed by Montecatini Edison S.p.A., in respect of Patent Application No. 127252 as advertised in

Part-III, Section 2, of the Gazette of India dated the 11th May 1974 have been allowed.

(8)

The amendments proposed by Instytut Przemysłu Miesnego, in respect of Patent Application No. 127284 as advertised in Part-III, Section 2 of the Gazette of India dated the 4th May 1974 have been allowed.

(9)

The amendments proposed by Nippon Kokan Kabushiki Kaisha, in respect of Patent Application No. 128144 as advertised in Part-III, Section 2 of the Gazette of India dated the 4th May 1974 have been allowed.

(10)

The amendments proposed by Sandoz Limited in respect of Patent Application No. 128794 as advertised in Part-III, Section 2 of the Gazette of India dated the 11th May 1974 have been allowed.

(11)

The amendments proposed by Gebr. Bohler & Co., Aktiengesellschaft in respect of Patent Application No. 128844 as advertised in Part-III, Section 2 of the Gazette of India dated the 4th May 1974 have been allowed.

(12)

The amendments proposed by Badische Anilin- & Soda-Fabrik Aktiengesellschaft in respect of Patent Application No. 128879 as advertised in Part-III, Section 2 of the Gazette of India dated the 4th May 1974 have been allowed.

(13)

The amendments proposed by Eastman Kodak Company in respect of Patent Application No. 129074 as advertised in Part-III, Section 2 of the Gazette of India dated the 11th May 1974 have been allowed.

(14)

The amendments proposed by Esso Research And Engineering Company in respect of Patent Application No. 129139 as advertised in Part-III, Section 2 of the Gazette of India dated the 4th May 1974 have been allowed.

(15)

The amendments proposed by Farbwerke Hoechst Aktiengesellschaft vormals Meister Lucius & Bruning in respect of patent application No. 129304 as advertised in Part-III, Section 2 of the Gazette of India dated the 4th May 1974 have been allowed.

(16)

The amendments proposed by Hindustan Lever Limited in respect of Patent Application No. 129347 as advertised in Part-III, Section 2 of the Gazette of India dated the 4th May 1974 have been allowed.

(17)

The amendments proposed by Hindustan Lever Limited in respect of Patent Application No. 129871 as advertised in Part-III, Section 2 of the Gazette of India dated the 4th May 1974 have been allowed.

(18)

The amendments proposed by Sandoz Ltd., in respect of patent application No. 129964 as advertised in Part-III, Section 2 of the Gazette of India dated the 11th May 1974 have been allowed.

(19)

The amendments proposed by Chemie Linz Aktiengesellschaft in respect of Patent Application No. 129991 as advertised in Part-III, Section 2 of the Gazette of India dated the 11th May 1974 have been allowed.

(20)

The amendments proposed by Imperial Chemical Industries Limited in respect of Patent Application No. 131418 as advertised in Part-III, Section 2 of the Gazette of India dated the 4th May 1974 have been allowed.

(21)

The amendments proposed by Bayer Aktiengesellschaft in respect of Patent Application No. 132112 as advertised in Part-III, Section 2 of the Gazette of India dated the 11th May 1974 have been allowed.

(22)

The amendments proposed by Hindustan Lever Limited, in respect of patent application No. 134092 as advertised in Part-III, Section 2 of the Gazette of India dated the 11th May 1974 have been allowed.

REGISTRATION OF ASSIGNMENTS, LICENCES, ETC.

Assignments, licences or other transactions affecting the interests of the original patentees have been registered in the following cases. The number of each case is followed by the names of the parties claiming interests—

95621 } M/s. Arco Polymers, Inc.
101849 }

124295—M/s. Velcro S.A.

125187—M/s. Stem Development Corporation.

PATENTS DEEMED TO BE ENDORSED WITH THE WORDS "LICENCES OF RIGHT"

The following patents are deemed to have been endorsed with the words "Licences of right" under Section 87 of the Patents Act, 1970. The dates shown in the crescent brackets are the dates of the patents.

No.	Title of the invention
123022 (3-9-69)	New monoazo dyestuffs, process for the manufacture thereof and dyeing or printing preparations containing the same.
123199 (17-9-69)	A process for the preparation of a refining agent.
124717 (3-1-70)	New diglycidyl derivatives of compounds containing two N-heterocyclic rings, processes for their manufacture and use.
124741 (14-1-69)	Improvements in and relating to the treatment of pigments.
124745 (6-1-70)	Process and apparatus for the continuous production of polyamides and polyesters.
125507 (28-2-70)	New azo pigments and processes for their manufacture and use.
127414 (6-7-70)	Primary alkinols and processes for the production thereof.

RENEWAL FEES PAID

67998	68972	68989	68990	68991	68992	68993	69013	69209
69531	69736	69940	72522	72988	73220	73221	73222	73223
73247	73279	73430	73438	73509	73542	73568	74181	74625
74716	75391	75876	78322	78325	78443	78506	78523	78542
78651	78732	78785	78958	79023	79175	79189	79448	79636
79799	79838	79916	80087	83986	84010	84028	84055	84201
84214	84232	84233	84245	84283	84286	84287	84304	84333
84550	84628	84742	84819	85068	85163	85290	85314	85427
85463	85507	85531	85660	85661	85662	85663	85791	89720
89730	89731	89833	89846	89886	89909	89987	90189	90212
90213	90323	90350	90619	90756	90769	90857	91250	91269
91421	92029	93281	95479	95480	95561	95651	95687	95697
95750	95751	95820	95821	95952	95972	96097	96223	96337
96361	96399	96428	96429	96441	96474	96503	96547	96548
96549	96550	96551	96628	96696	96735	96737	96876	96991
96992	97080	97657	98240	98241	99929	100035	100702	
101087	101334	101391	101420	101441	101456	101468	101469	
101512	101523	101571	101574	101604	101611	101841	101984	
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102530 102659 102719 102730 102737 102992 103207 103268
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 128448 128453 128459 128470 128506 128526 128584 128591
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 129316 129359 129393 129418 129430 129758 129979 130003
 130050 130487 130556 130834 131238 131265 131961 132009
 132226 132243 132276 132288 132410 132411 132479 132626
 132703 132734 132744 132746 132771 132780 132804 132812
 132909 132971 132977 132995 132999 133044 133053 133135
 133182 133271 133298 133424 133555 133598 133609 133670
 133799 133890 133981 134193 134196 134475 134492 134862
 134875 135006 135106 135401 135422 135423 135487 135504
 135511 135528 135555 135558 135559 135567

CESSATION OF PATENTS

111656 111665 111666 111687 111691 111693 111710 111715
 111722 111723 111731 111743 111747 111785 111792 111822
 111832 111850 111858 111888 111922 111930 111942 111968
 112004 112006 112013 112044 112062 112082 112095 112119
 112120 112141 112147 112178 112180 112191 112192 112201
 112208 112274 112281 112307 112317 112323 112331 112332
 112378 112386 112417 112441 112459 112481 112497 112516
 112527 112535 112576 112606 112615 112662 112666 112667
 112701 112702 112703 112705 112706 112708 112709 112710
 112728 112759 112811 112825 112890 112897 119461 120309
 121469 122171 126219 136777 127034 127224

RESTORATION PROCEEDINGS

(1)

Notice is hereby given that an application was made under Section 60 of the Patents Act, 1970 for the restoration of Patent No. 113948 granted to Jahar Lal Bose for an invention relating to "oxidation catalyst for water treatment." The patent ceased on the 6th January, 1974 due to non-payment of renewal fees within the prescribed time and the cessation of the patent was notified in the Gazette of India, Part III, Section 2, dated the 14th September, 1974.

Any interested person may give notice of opposition to the restoration by leaving a notice on Form 31, in duplicate

with the Controller of Patents, The Patent Office, 214, Acharya Jagadish Bose Road, Calcutta-17 on or before the 28th November, 1974 under Rule 69 of the Patents Rules, 1972. A written statement, in triplicate, setting out the nature of the opponent's interest, the facts upon which he bases his case and the relief he seeks, shall be filed with the notice or within one month from the date of the notice.

(2)

Notice is hereby given that an application was made under Section 60 of the Patents Act, 1970 for the restoration of Patent No. 124126 granted to Jahar Lal Bose for an invention relating to "improved demineraliser for water." The patent ceased on the 6th January, 1974 due to non-payment of renewal fees within the prescribed time and the cessation of the patent was notified in the Gazette of India, Part III, Section 2, dated the 14th September, 1974.

Any interested person may give notice of opposition to the restoration by leaving a notice on Form 32, in duplicate with the Controller of Patents, The Patent Office, 214, Acharya Jagadish Bose Road, Calcutta-17 on or before the 28th November, 1974 under Rule 69 of the Patents Rules, 1972. A written statement, in triplicate, setting out the nature of the opponent's interest, the facts upon which he bases his case and the relief he seeks, shall be filed with the notice or within one month from the date of the notice.

(3)

Notice is hereby given that an application for restoration of Patent No. 109574 dated the 4th March, 1967 made by Devrao Mukund Shambhag on the 24th January, 1974 and notified in the Gazette of India, Part III, Section 2, dated the 2nd March, 1974 has been allowed and the said patent restored.

(4)

Notice is hereby given that an application for restoration of Patent No. 125798 dated the 29th December, 1970 made by Girdharilal Ramchand Ahuja and others trading as Bombay Light House, on the 4th March, 1974 and notified in the Gazette of India, Part III, Section 2, dated the 13th April, 1974 has been allowed and the said patent restored.

(5)

Notice is hereby given that an application for restoration of Patent No. 128824 dated the 11th May, 1971 made by Homi Dinshaw Sajana on the 29th March, 1974 and notified in the Gazette of India, Part III, Section 2 dated the 18th May, 1974 has been allowed and the said patent restored.

REGISTRATION OF DESIGNS

The following designs have been registered. They are not open to inspection for a period of two years from the date of registration except as provided for in Section 50 of the Designs Act, 1911.

The date shown in each entry is the date of registration of the design included in the entry.

NIL

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Design No. 136680..... Class — 3.

S. VEDARAMAN,
 Controller-General of Patents, Designs
 and Trade Marks.